

THE SATURDAY REVIEW

OF
POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 2,512, Vol. 96.

19 December, 1903.

6d.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
NOTES OF THE WEEK	749	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES (<i>continued</i>):		CORRESPONDENCE (<i>continued</i>):	
LEADING ARTICLES:		The Idea of Mr. Manners. By John		The Board School Girl. By Frank J.	
An Imperial Commission	752	F. Runciman	759	Adkins	763
The Church and the County Council		An Inquiry into a Convention. By		Dark Days for the London Flower	
Elections	753	Max Beerbohm	760	Women. By John A. Groom	763
The Ethics of Science and Sport	754	The City	761	Capitals and Deity. By Arthur Symonds	764
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES:		Contrasts between Life and Fire		"The Magazine of Art" and the	
The Demise of the Tory Party. By		Insurance	761	Chantry Trustees. By M. H.	
Arthur A. Baumann	755	CORRESPONDENCE:		Spielmann	764
A Judicial Selection: Mr. Justice		Mr. Asquith and the Wool Trade. By		REVIEWS:	
Ridley	756	John B. Don	762	Egypt's Gods	765
An Unknown World. By R. B.		Judicial Selections. By Sir Herbert		"Supped Full of Horrors"	765
Cunninghame Graham	757	Stephen	762	Guessing at History	766
Mr. George Boughton R.A., Whistler,		The Legal Profession for Women. By		Murdering the Bible's English	767
and the "Saturday Review". By		Bertha Cave	762	NOVELS	768
D. S. MacColl	758	The Ethics of Sport. By the Rev. J.		NEW BOOKS AND REPRINTS	768
		Stratton	763	OLD TESTAMENT CRITICISM	768
		The Eton Hare-hunt	763		

We beg leave to state that we decline to return or to enter into correspondence as to rejected communications; and to this rule we can make no exception. Manuscripts not acknowledged within four weeks are rejected.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Leeds closes the first stage of the campaign, and the gains and losses can be summed up. His personality has so dominated the situation and his personal triumphs so absorbed interest that perhaps one is inclined to overestimate the actual effect of his operations on the vis inertiae of established doctrine. Nevertheless anyone who will attempt to recall the state of public feeling and of popular criticism, before Mr. Chamberlain first challenged our fiscal orthodoxy, will not underestimate the extent of the change he has effected. It is not that Mr. Chamberlain has worked a miracle of conversion; but he has given the protectionists, or imperial tariff reformers, organisation and enthusiasm. They are become an effective force and for the first time for forty or fifty years free traders have consented to take the trouble to defend themselves. Everyone now acknowledges what a few years ago no one acknowledged, that the question ought to be discussed. How many converts have added convert's zeal to the movement it is too early to say.

Even after a three weeks' rest Mr. Chamberlain was not able wholly to avoid repetition; and indeed repetition is an admirable proselytising agent. The gist of the speech lay of course in the announcement of what he had been organising in the interval, the imperial commission of trade experts from every part of the Empire, who will meet to consider the relation of trade interests and to formulate a detailed scheme. Perhaps the rest of the speech, largely an epitome of past arguments with the figures omitted, contained no strikingly new contribution to the subject; but Mr. Chamberlain has not before stated the patriotic basis of his endeavour with finer conviction; and with a wretched lack of perspective these passages are for the most part wholly omitted from the scrappets of "striking passages" selected by sub-editors. The definition, founded no doubt on Seeley's, of what a "colony" meant to him was a sound piece of political philosophy. It is a relief too, in the vexatious succession of replies and rejoinders of our rival politicians, to come upon the gush of enthusiasm, now generally regarded as not quite the proper thing, for "the union of Empire of which he dreamt". It might be impossible, he said;

but posterity would never forgive us if we lost the chance. After all there is not much good in any effort, even in politics, which does not attempt the impossible; and Empire especially needs such statesmen.

The preliminary list of those who have already accepted Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to serve on his commission was officially published yesterday. Among its better known members are Mr. Chaplin, who naturally represents farming; Mr. Charles Booth—whose acceptance is a hard rap for the Liberal press and those Liberal M.P.'s who have been running him as a sort of large loaf-er—Sir Charles Tennant; Mr. C. A. Pearson; Sir Alfred Hickman. But there is sterling ability and character too in the list of less familiar names. Sir William Lewis, who is one of the most acute men of business in a part of Wales where both capital and labour are organised in a thoroughly scientific way, has joined: hot Liberals in that part of the world regard him as the most dangerous Conservative and representative of capital in Wales: so Mr. Chamberlain perhaps next will find a labour representative as a foil. Mr. W. H. Mitchell will be welcomed by political opponent as well as friend for his equable temper as well as for his capacity. Mr. Grenfell has really enormous energy, and the Bath Club attests his skill as an organiser.

Lord Rosebery, ex-Imperialist, standing aloof from the hurly-burly of party politics, should be above the excesses of the special pleader. But in the whole controversy we have read nothing more narrowly parochial than his appeal on Saturday to the agricultural community. He urged them to resist preference and the food tax for no other reason than that they would so stimulate colonial farming that English wheat would be driven from the home market. It were a renegade plea for any imperialist to raise; and we wonder how Lord Rosebery after making it will face his friend Mr. Parkin who a few years ago was lecturing for him on federation. In Lord Rosebery's case the surrender of the Imperialist attitude is especially suicidal. If English farming is so to suffer from colonial competition, how is the loss to be squared with the increase in the price of food on which Lord Rosebery enlarges before urban audiences? Either food will go down, a condition which free traders accept as the summum bonum, or it will go up, when the agricultural interest will benefit, at any rate, pro tanto. Lord Rosebery stated categorically that it was not free trade produced the competition that had ruined British agriculture. Then it was not free trade which brought



cheap food and its attendant blessings. Lord Rosebery has at any rate learnt one lesson from Mr. Chamberlain. Would he repay the debt by teaching Mr. Chamberlain the art of poetic quotation?

Lord Rosebery, we fancy, has not by any means reached to the heights of "Compensation": "I hate to be defended in a newspaper. As long as all that is said is said against me, I feel a certain assurance of success. But as soon as honeyed words of praise are spoken for me I feel as one that lies unprotected before his enemies". But he did really seem at Edinburgh for a few minutes in the right mood for the ascent which so very few public men in these times make. He has lately, as we pointed out, been stripped practically naked of newspaper support by Mr. Chamberlain. But, it must be said, he bears his losses with some appearance of an equal mind. Nothing could be prettier than his persiflage about the "capering" press, old young and middle-aged, at Mr. Chamberlain's heels. And it is so absolutely true. The woodland trees pirouetted and poussetted in no livelier dance at the sound of Amphion's song than the new journals and the old have at the tune "this magic musician" has given. Lord Rosebery must be feeling just now like the heir in the poem "Amphion" who longed in "a brassy age" for the powers of the master, finding his own fiddle so unattractive.

Mr. Asquith recently challenged Mr. Chamberlain to mention a single industry which had been ruined by dumping. If he had put the challenge in a less absolute form its acceptance would have been simple. An industry which has not been ruined but has been brought from a state of expanding prosperity to stagnation is silk. At the Society of Arts on Tuesday Mr. Warner showed how the Reciprocity Treaty, of 1860, for which Cobden was responsible, had resulted in the trebling of silken imports into England within one year of the taking off of the duties. Spitalfields, Macclesfield and other places bear pitiable witness to misery and desolation for hundreds of families which the unrestricted competition of cheap foreign labour brought in its train. In Mr. Warner's opinion it is worse than waste of time and energy to perfect technical education, if the pupils are to leave the schools only to find that if they want to utilise their education, they must seek employment abroad. The English silk-worker is still unsurpassed in skill and resource by the foreigner, but he has only a slender chance against the ever-growing practice of dumping. The industry is worth saving even at this late hour; is there an expert who does not share the view that the only way to save it is to impose some sort of duty?

Just as everybody was saying that people with moderate incomes, and more particularly City clerks, were bound to be against any change in our fiscal system, two bye-elections have occurred in contiguous constituencies, largely inhabited by that very class. It would be difficult to say who were the more nervous about Dulwich and Lewisham, the Government or the Opposition. The result has been a substantial victory in each case for Mr. Chamberlain (which we say advisedly), rather than for the Government. Despite of the "funking" of both Dr. Rutherford Harris and Major Coates, and the mysterious manoeuvres of the Tariff Reform League, we do not believe that either of those gentlemen would have got in, if they had declared for Mr. Balfour, but against Mr. Chamberlain. A great deal of casuistry and shuffling might be spared, if candidates and their committees would only have the *vous* to see that the half-way house is never popular in politics, and that the one thing the British elector likes is a man with the courage of his opinions.

The majorities in Dulwich and Lewisham are the more striking because it cannot be said in either case that the candidate contributed very effectively to the result. Major Coates, the successor of the late Mr. John Penn at Lewisham, is a well-known stockbroker, with popular manners, and well liked both in the City and amongst his neighbours in Surrey. But his knowledge of politics is such as a busy man picks up by

reading the papers, and his power of speech is a negligible quantity. He made, too, the common mistake of supposing that because his life has been passed in the City in haggling over eighths and sixteenths for his clients, and in helping to float companies and loans, he is an expert on the fiscal question, which is very far from being the case. No one, as a rule, knows less about the principles underlying international trade than your practical business man. However, we are glad to see Mr. Coates in Parliament, for he is an honest and amiable man, and the Stock Exchange is not, as yet, over-represented.

As for Dulwich, we are surprised that Dr. Rutherford Harris' majority was so large. Dulwich is perhaps the most genuinely Conservative division of the metropolis, and had the candidate been personally popular, or a politician of repute, the majority would have been doubled. But jingo as the electors undoubtedly are in South London, it is evident that even they find it difficult to vote for one who is associated in the public mind with the Jameson Raid. The two medical heroes of South Africa do not impress us favourably as politicians, and having been unseated for a breach of the law on a former occasion, however satisfactory the explanation, does not help a candidate much. No: the polls in Dulwich and Lewisham were victories for the cause and not for the men, and Mr. Chamberlain is all the more heartily to be congratulated thereon.

Turning to foreign affairs, in the Far East the crisis is still suspended. The Russian reply to the Japanese note is understood to have been received, but the silence, except in rumours, as to its present nature is not suggestive of a peaceful solution. It is a small but perhaps not unimportant sign of the acuteness of the position that some Japanese of military age in London have been ordered to return. The conviction is general that the Russian note says nothing of Manchuria, and the Russian press has now begun to urge on the Government the open occupation of the province. No doubt some surrenders are made to Japanese claims in Korea, but it is altogether unlikely that Russia, whose attitude at the moment, judging from the delay in answering the Japanese note, is certainly dubious, will agree to any arrangement which would interrupt connexion between Vladivostok and Port Arthur.

The promptitude with which the delegates of the Dual Monarchy, after their reception by the Emperor, voted loyal addresses and supplies is a satisfactory proof that the crisis is over for the time. The chance of its recurrence will be lessened if Austrian statesmen will avoid such displays of irritation as marked recent speeches of the Austrian Premier. Count Goluchowski's annual review of foreign relations was unremarkable enough to earn the stereotyped description that it "created a good impression". He spoke zealously of the Triple Alliance, "the firm basis of our policy", but was not less enthusiastic over the Russian Alliance. We agree with Count Goluchowski that a European concert is a clumsy instrument, but the miserable fiasco of the first Russo-Austrian scheme is up to the best efforts of the concert; and his wise assertion of Turkish dignity does not wholly square with the details of the second scheme.

Even the severest critics of the Foreign Office will recognise that there is no fault to be found with our Servian policy. It was satisfactory that Great Britain led the way in ostracising a regicide Court, and her temerity is now justified by an international consensus, which completes the isolation of the creature of assassins. We only wonder that Austria and Russia delayed so long to exercise an influence which they knew to be irresistible. Even as it is, it seems that the Powers will be satisfied if actual murderers are removed from Court and office. We think that a further step should be taken and that, as international policemen, the representatives of Europe should see that the gallows are not cheated of their due. If a gang of desperadoes is permitted to murder monarchs and ministers, and to obtain honour and riches thereby,

treasonable conspiracies will receive enormous encouragement in every land. Peter Karageorgvić has no claim to consideration. He is now cowering in his palace, afraid of his own subjects and perhaps regretting the husks of his exile, but few will regard him with pity, whether he was an accessory before or merely after the crime. Had Zimri peace?

The reported return of the Viceroy's letters by the Dalai-Lama—like one of the usual accompaniments to a breach of promise—must, in the absence of explanation, be construed as rupture of friendly relations. If the Mission has been waiting in the hope that the collection of troops on the frontier would bring the Government of Tibet to its senses, this fresh rebuff must dispel the belief. The next step must be an advance towards Lhasa. The presence of the Mission entrenched at Kamba Jong complicates matters. It cannot remain there in camp through the winter; it cannot return to Sikkim, for that would be a humiliation and it cannot advance alone without risk. Kamba does not lie in the direct line of march to Lhasa through Chumbi and at this season a relieving force would experience immense difficulties on the high ranges which block the straight road through Sikkim to Kamba. Probably Colonel Macdonald will find it best to occupy the Chumbi valley and thence extricate the Mission from Kamba bringing it on to some point on the Lhasa road. The concentration of troops at Gnatong indicates some such movement. This done, the Commissioner and his "escort" can advance to Gyantse if the season permits and the Lamas continue impenitent. Otherwise the force must remain in Chumbi till spring. The delay will give a very undesirable opportunity for fresh complications. From more points than one the advance of the Mission to Kamba was ill-advised.

The news that the Kotaiber tribesmen have surrendered the arms which they had captured is satisfactory as marking the conclusion of the present phase of the Aden Hinterland trouble. Great ignorance exists generally as regards this portion of our Empire—one cannot even obtain in London a proper map of it—and so few realise what has been happening there, in spite of the occasional accounts of fighting which find their way into the papers. But the reason why we have a force in the Aden Hinterland is because a boundary commission has long been sitting in order to delimitate the British and Turkish spheres of influence in that region—the question being of considerable importance to the latter on account of the proximity of Mecca. This naturally demanded a British escort, with the necessity of keeping up communications with Aden; and it is the latter which the Kotaiber and other tribes have been attacking and harassing, with the result that punitive expeditions have become necessary. In consequence a good deal of hard and difficult campaigning has been done, the country, beyond the vicinity of Aden, being exceedingly hilly, and hence difficult from a military point of view.

If the alleged statement of Sir F. Borden is authentic, we cannot but regard it as a retrograde step that the command of the Canadian militia should in future be vested in a colonial officer. It is true that the position of nearly all Imperial officers who have recently filled this difficult post has been rendered well nigh untenable through the obstruction to which they have been subjected; and lately there has been even greater difficulty. In Canada, as at home, one of the most pernicious effects of the war has been the hasty deduction that men require little training in order to be able to take the field. When Lord Dundonald went to Canada last year, he found the Canadian militia almost devoid of cohesion or organisation; and in his attempts to remedy matters, he was invariably met by the retort that the Canadian contingents did well in South Africa, which is true. But because a comparatively small body of picked men acquitted themselves well against an enemy more or less resembling themselves, it by no means follows the state of the force in general is good. Moreover, under a Canadian officer, naturally more influenced by local pressure and devoid of solid military training, we fear matters will go from bad to

worse; which, in view of the vastly important work the Canadian forces may have to do, is much to be regretted.

Lord Goschen's Committee appointed to devise "a remedy for the future for the absence from the flag list of a due proportion of younger officers" was well leavened with the naval element. Admiralty letter 17187, 1903 following the report of the Committee must be held to embody its opinion. Quicker promotion without recourse to direct selection is the object aimed at. No new principle is introduced, but as the conditions of service for officers promoted after 8 December 1903 shorten the periods of non-service which necessitate compulsory retirement, the operation of weeding out will become more rapid and effective. In time doubtless a larger proportion of young officers will be secured for the flag list, but at present it is difficult to say how the new regulations will work out. An officer who, promoted before 8 December, can afford to hold on for his full period of six years without service employment, would, at first sight, seem to be in a better position than one promoted after that date who is only allowed three years before being compulsorily retired for non-service. There is danger that the seniors will suffer through the necessity for finding employment for the juniors to prevent their compulsory retirement. The altered conditions of service leave one question unanswered: Is it the intention of the Admiralty to entrust the future engineer specialists with the commands of His Majesty's ships and fleets, and if not how are the said specialists in view of Clause VIII. to rise beyond the rank of Commander (E.)? No clue to an answer is to be found in the present Rules as they stand.

The Post Office has issued at a fit moment a new set of regulations concerning halfpenny postage. The changes are all in the way of extension and at the same time strictly definitive. The term "book-packet" goes by the board and "halfpenny packet" is substituted. Its definition is extensive. It now includes almost everything of a literary character, not in the nature of a letter and not exceeding 2 oz. All those vexatious little disputes between correspondents and the Post Office as to whether "R.S.V.P." or "at home" do or do not constitute a letter are wiped away; and all formulæ "of a conventional character" up to five words in length are allowed. Art productions of all sorts, such as sketches, maps, and photographs, come under the same tariff. Indeed the only class of thing specially excluded is samples of goods and patterns. One is sorry for the tailors; but all the alterations are an admirable advance in simplification.

The ceremony at the cremation of the body of Mr. Herbert Spencer on Monday last was of impressive simplicity. Mr. John Morley who had been named by Mr. Spencer to deliver an address was unable to be present and Mr. Leonard Courtney who had been mentioned alternatively took his place. In presence of death agnosticism cannot be hopeful, but inconsistently with its own principles it may be aggressive. It would be doing scant justice to Mr. Courtney's very lofty and pathetic utterances, if appreciation were not expressed for more than the good taste which avoided the tone of dogmatism. There was the true sincere eloquence, which touches and elevates the emotions, in the reference to the problems of survival after death at the moment when all bodily traces of the philosopher whose life had been spent in reflecting on them were about to disappear for ever. "Our master knew not; he could not tell; the last enigma defies our solution." In every way becoming to the occasion it was a finely conceived tribute to the strenuous intellectual life of a man who worked with high aims without "the solace of a more definite creed" which has been the chief support of so many disinterested efforts.

Miss Marie Corelli's action for libel against Mr. Frederick Winter of Stratford-on-Avon in connexion with the Carnegie Free Library business ended in her favour. The damages were a farthing. There is much small wit in the comments on the action. But the matter of real importance is What is going to be done about this library? If a library is really wanted, it should be built in some other street than that of the

Shakespeare birthplace. It should be built with English money. We do not want to become the dumping-ground for millionaire philanthropists of America any more than for the destitute aliens of Europe. Let Mr. Carnegie set up his libraries in his own country. We can pay for our own.

If the first "Test" Match was a true test, Mr. Warner has every reason to be proud of his team, however disappointed at his personal service. He made next to no runs, missed one catch and lost the chance of a wicket by fumbling. The whole match represents another stage in the advance of the mastery of the bat. Foster, who exceeded the Australian first innings off his own bat, passed all precedents, even Murdoch's great innings of 211 in 1885. The last wicket passed other precedents on such occasions by putting on 130 runs. Trumper, by general acknowledgment one of the most brilliant batsmen known, showed every capacity to equal Foster's score, and finally the total number of runs has not before been equalled in a representative game. The details of the cricket strengthen our conviction that for years the Australians have owed their pre-eminence to Trumble. It is rumoured that he is to play in the next match. If so one must hope that Hirst will have recovered his skill. Of many good bowlers on the side he is the only one with genius at all comparable with Trumble's. The "barracking" of the umpire seems to have been exaggerated. At any rate the amende honorable was made by the cheers on the next day.

The epilogue of the Westminster Play contains the latest contribution, especially in phraseology, to the fiscal problem. Charmides put the question direct in a line whose versification challenges the best efforts of other fiscal poets:

"Ambigitur nobis utrum an non libera sit merx".

The question is not satisfactorily answered; but the fiscal conversation at least improves on most discussions of the sort in humour. Even Dr. Kennedy—si foret in terris—who did into elegiacs a letter from an engineer on drains, would admire the translation of two popular advertisements "*Sic fisco crescente operis stipendia crescent*" says Mr. Chamberlain "*Fisco, non visco hic illinit insidias*" is the reply, when a member of the Stock Exchange breaks in:

"Arduus ut muros fiscales transilit, ora

Sole nitent; tantum Vis, cibus ille, potest.

Aut veluti si quis tremulas consumpsit avenas,
Nec detergeri risus ab ore potest".

Both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith might laugh at that. The Chantrey scandal had a place in the *revue* along with the fiscal policy. Some "large Chantrey collection pictures" are among the properties of a passive resister. One bystander says "This is a serious business, drop joking." Another: "I see neither talent nor art in these". "Art is to conceal art", pleads the auctioneer. Would that by any turn of the education controversy one could have the merits of the "*Chantreianas tabellas*" submitted to the cold jurisdiction of Christie's!

We shall all wake up to-morrow happier men; whether wiser, we doubt, in spite of the marvellous and not hidden properties of the *Encyclopædia*. But what joy to think that once more we shall be able to breakfast without the *Encyclopædia* in our throats; that letters and telegrams may reach us without it; that it will no longer hit us every time we glance at a paper, and above all that the incubus will have lifted from the "Times" itself. No more fear of being reminded of "the interest you expressed in the *Encyclopædia*", an interest in fact never expressed because never felt. It will be pleasant too to realise that after all, though we did not buy an *Encyclopædia*, we are still able to live, still able to earn a living, still able to spell our own name. The "Times" has shown much consideration in choosing Christmas as the occasion for this relief. Nobody's Christmas can be entirely unhappy this year. The leading paper may rest on its laurels; not pills, nor soap, nor extract of beef, nor any other thing has ever sounded the depth of its advertising enterprise.

AN IMPERIAL COMMISSION.

THE establishment of a commission which is really intended to do something has naturally shocked the good people who have always regarded a commission as an instrument of delay. In fact we know very well that free traders and free traders have so far dealt merely with the debating society aspects of the fiscal controversy because they have believed their cause quite safe, owing to the difficulty of organising a tariff. Their view would have proved correct if they had had any other statesman than Mr. Chamberlain to deal with. We might have had an entertaining controversy for a few months, marked throughout its course by speeches of great merit. Mr. Chamberlain might have obtained a mandate from the country. The free traders would still have felt property safe. The mandate must have been followed by a commission, and the House of Commons would have wrangled over the terms of reference. The commission would have been one of the old type. It would have gone leisurely to work and after a few months of delay would have commenced business, after a fashion. Most ordinary people still believe in Royal Commissions, and knowing the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. Chamberlain would have attached peculiar importance to one appointed under such auspices to deal with the Tariff Question. Business would therefore have been interrupted; great transactions would have been delayed while business men waited for the outcome of the inquiry. But with indefinite terms of reference, ranging over a wide field, the inquiry could not in the nature of things come to anything. Mr. Chamberlain suggested at Leeds that something might happen in such circumstances in two years. This was a sanguine view. In two years a Royal Commission of the ordinary type would scarcely have commenced its labours, and the adoption of an Imperial policy must have been indefinitely delayed or more probably made impossible by the actual course of events.

But in the most favourable circumstances an ordinary official commission could not possibly do the preliminary work which must be done if an Imperial tariff is to be organised. Most people think of such a scheme as a mere matter of calculations in statistics. Statistics play an indispensable part in such constructive work. But before the policy of the Empire can be expressed in a schedule of duties, the most intricate negotiations have to be conducted with the interests concerned. No successful issue could be hoped for if the hands of the commissioners were tied by election pledges, resolutions of the House of Commons, or the declared policy of a Government. This stage must not precede detailed inquiry on constructive lines. The negotiations must come first, and before the Imperial tariff reaches the House of Commons stage, we must have a draft scheme which fairly represents and corresponds to the needs of the business world. The action taken by Mr. Chamberlain, with the co-operation of the Tariff Reform League, is declared in some quarters to be arbitrary and unwarrantable. As a matter of fact it is nothing of the sort. It has come about quite naturally as a mere businesslike development of the fiscal controversy. It is a simple but effective means of placing the issues quite clearly before the country.

In the inquiry undertaken by the Tariff Commission, only one assumption can be made, and that is that we are to have an Imperial Tariff, on the general lines indicated by Mr. Chamberlain. Free traders, if they are sincere, may surely assist the commission, without in any way pledging themselves to support the conclusions which it reaches. They contend that the great objection to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals is that they are impracticable. Many of them have said over and over again that if they could be convinced of their practicability, they care so much for the Imperial cause that they would no longer oppose Mr. Chamberlain. How then do they know that his schemes cannot be realised? Where are the results of a detailed inquiry such as that now initiated by Mr. Chamberlain to be found? As a matter of fact no one knows to what extent an Imperial policy can be carried out. Granted that the free traders may win the next General Election, the progress of the fiscal controversy so far

has shown clearly that there is an immense volume of opinion both here and in the colonies in favour of immediate action on Mr. Chamberlain's lines and the issues involved are so important that whether there is or is not a majority in his favour the question of the practicability of his schemes must be settled. But the Government of the day cannot undertake such an inquiry. It is pre-eminently the work of an un-official commission, such as that now constituted.

The work of the commission has been conceived and organised on broad and statesmanlike lines. The mere fact that so many eminent men of business, representing all industries and all parts of the Empire, have come forward with the utmost willingness to draft a scheme, is the strongest proof the fiscal controversy has produced of the sanity and the practicability of Mr. Chamberlain's schemes. We believe that their names alone will win the active support of tens of thousands who have so far hesitated to follow Mr. Chamberlain. There is not and cannot be any idea of devising what the protesting economists call *ad captandum* arguments or of selecting evidence to suit preconceived conclusions. It is only people with no experience in investigation who can take such a view. When an inquiry reaches such a detailed stage, it is in reality impossible to apply the generalities of the fiscal controversy. The only practicable method is to define the issues as clearly as possible, collect evidence with strict impartiality, and face the conclusions with unflinching courage. The commission cannot of course for one moment lose sight of the object for which it has been called into existence. But the business world may be perfectly satisfied that the commission will loyally abide by its terms of reference and try in every way to harmonise the conflicting interests which must inevitably emerge in the transition from the present régime of free imports to an Imperial system.

There is to be no delay in getting to work. We understand in fact that the preliminary measures which are necessary before the meetings of the commission commence are already well advanced and that before the middle of January everything will be in train for a rapid and continuous inquiry. The essence of the whole scheme as defined by the memorandum is that the order and method of the inquiry should be arranged in such a manner as to give to the commission, and afterwards to the public, a comprehensive view of the industries of the Empire, showing the relations between trade and trade, defining the problems to be solved, and indicating the solutions. The greatest difficulty in the way of all such organisation as is contemplated by the commission is to define the problems with sufficient exactness. Once that is done the answers almost suggest themselves, and the conclusions of the commission can be embodied in a draft scheme. It is therefore necessary that business men throughout the Empire should co-operate with the commission in every possible way. The memorandum suggests two important methods of doing so. One of these is to fill up the forms of inquiry which will be carefully drafted and issued to the various trades concerned, and the other to select witnesses with the aid of the business organisations and other institutions which everywhere exist.

We believe that this great scheme which we owe to Mr. Chamberlain and which will be carried out with the co-operation of the Tariff Reform League will be generally regarded as the best guarantee that the period of uncertainty, incidental to a great change of policy, will be shortened. The commission will not only accomplish necessary work which can be done in no other way; the mere progress of such a detailed inquiry will show influential men in every trade and calling that the Imperial ideal placed before the country by Mr. Chamberlain can be realised.

THE CHURCH AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

THE Bishops have spoken. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London and Rochester have published manifestoes on the present position in the school world. It is well that they have

spoken. It would have been well if they had spoken more, and more decisively, in time past. Much of the present confusion which may land the country in an impasse would possibly, we think probably, have been avoided. The deficiency in directing force that has marked the episcopate in England and France, in two grave crises affecting the Church in either country, tries one's faith in episcopacy as essential to the existence of a Church. Possibly it is contemplation of the present position and of Church history during the last few years that has helped Canon Henson to his present theological attitude. Certainly recent events have brought home to thinking Churchmen the necessity of defining the Church's view of the function of Bishops. Are they to be governors, the natural leaders to whom we are entitled to look for direction in times of difficulty? Or is their activity to be essentially similar with that of the parish clergy, only extended over a larger field? In practice the tendency has been strongly in the latter direction. We have no doubt whatever that there is need for Bishops of both kinds. In pastoral Bishops the Church is excellently served; there have never been more shining examples in that way than are some and not a few of the members of the present Bench. But we fear there has been a corresponding deficiency in the statesman prelate. Mandell Creighton's death deprived the Church, and the country, of a successor to Temple; and the consequences of the loss are with us now and will long be. The truth is we want a new piece of machinery in our Church government, we want a small body of Bishops without dioceses, who shall be free to give their whole mind and energy to the large questions affecting the whole Church. It is absolutely impossible for a modern Bishop, with the multiplicity and diversity of calls upon him, in the midst of incessant and sometimes almost trivial activities, to attain or, if he has acquired it, to keep the detachment of mind necessary for the highest statesmanship. To see how your work is telling, you must stand outside it. And no Bishop nowadays ever can or ever does stand outside his work. What we really want, though no doubt pious hands of horror will be held up at the idea, is a college of cardinals. We are not of course suggesting that the hinges of English Church policy shall be called cardinals, heaven forbid! We will call them something else, and everybody will be quite happy: in this case the rose will not only smell as sweet but very much sweeter under another name. Anyway we are quite sure that such matters as education would be treated far more scientifically, and far more satisfactorily, if they could be referred to a Church cabinet of this nature.

This may seem a thankless train of thought to be suggested not by episcopal non-intervention, but by a case where the bishops have moved. We are not ungrateful for the move, but the move itself does bring into relief the deficiency insisted on. We cannot help thinking that had the Church possessed a cabinet, whose business was to keep watch, to look out, and to think, undeterred by manifold activities, all this trouble which is the subject of the archiepiscopal and episcopal epistles would have been foreseen, and a course of action decided on long ago. The Archbishop laments the hostility of the nonconformists; he should have known what now he feels. If there was one thing in the world that could absolutely have been counted on, it was the hostility of the bulk of the nonconformists to this Act. To meet their hostility by a demonstration of the Act's justice is but a further instance of simplicity. The nonconformists, seeing that the Church has an infinitely better record in education than they, and that under a denominational system the Church would always leave them hopelessly behind, set themselves determinedly to get rid of denominational education root and branch. To deprive them, as this Act does, of true grievances which they had against the denominational system does not help but hinder their project. So why expect an abatement of hostility? On the other hand to give them an additional lever with which to effect these schools' overthrow, as the Act also does, is but to stimulate their activity. The Archbishop seems to be greatly surprised that such good people as the nonconformists can so act on these, it must be admitted, not very amiable

motives. We should hardly have thought that the dove had so entirely crowded out the serpent in the present Archbishop as to make it difficult for him to realise that very good people are sometimes very bad; indeed they do very bad things not infrequently. We feel strongly that our Bishops ought to have foreseen and so discounted all this nonconformist hostility. The position of the Church, which now is to be that the nonconformists are irreconcilable and must be fought, would have been defined in the same terms at least two years ago.

There was never any hope of dealing with political nonconformity in any other way. But there is another power of far greater importance, which is not hostile at present but might become so—the ordinary citizen of the world. He is absolutely aloof from the nonconformists and more often than not dislikes them, but he hates religious wrangling. For the sake of quiet he may at any time throw his weight in favour of wholly secular education. He would not do so by nature; in this country his instinct is the other way; he would on the whole rather religious teaching formed part of the daily lesson; but, caring extremely little about education and not supremely about religion, he will take no trouble to ascertain nicely the rights and wrongs of a dispute he abhors. His main object is to stop the noise of the disputants. Put a simple and fair case before this man and you can get his support.

It is our misfortune that the case we have to present to him is not simple; the position of the Church school is so peculiar under the Act; its denominationalism so qualified that he will find it difficult to understand what it is we care so much about. Nonconformist fulminations he will deride or neglect; but he will hardly understand the Churchman. Almost the only possible way to get hold of this type of man in matters he is not keen on is through political organisation. But the Church is rightly slow to use political organisation; and in London County Council elections it is particularly difficult for her to do so. We agree with the Bishops in not recommending the Church's identification with either municipal party. Obviously it could only be the Moderate party, whose record is such that no one would wish to be identified with it who desired to survive. It in no sense represents the Conservatives of London who evidently support the Progressives as much as the Moderates. The Progressive party is unfortunately in the hands of a Radical ring, but there is little doubt that, owing to their opponents' mistakes in the past, the Progressives on the whole represent the views of the people of London on municipal matters. We do not at all expect a change next March. But there is no reason why Progressives should follow the nonconformist lead. If they know that the Church vote will be given solid against any candidate who will not pledge himself loyally to carry out the law as it is, most Progressive candidates will think twice before taking that risk, remembering that the nonconformist cannot vote for his Moderate opponent, while the Churchman may. Progressives by disarming the opposition of the Church can make certain of retaining their position. Where both candidates are pledged to carry out the Act, things will remain pretty much as now; for in such cases there will be no change in the conditions of the election. The Church must organise herself thoroughly so that her whole weight can be thrown with precision on the side of the candidate pledged to loyalty to the law. And the more of those candidates that are Progressive the more we shall be pleased. The Church will thus obtain great influence without identifying herself with either party. But her position must be plainly defined and there must be no shilly-shallying.

THE ETHICS OF SCIENCE AND SPORT.

WE have received lately and from time to time in the past a great burden of letters dealing with the humane obligations of the physiologist and sportsman. In another column we print as a conclusion to the present discussion a restrained and sensible summary of the attitude of those whom without offence we may call the professional humanitarians. The tone in which

the question has been lately discussed is an improvement on those fervid polemics in which Freeman and Anthony Trollope indulged in the magazines. There is no one so certain of the perfection of his pastime as the hunters whom Trollope with his Irish experiences represented; and he met in Freeman an historian whose judgments were too often at the mercy of his temper. In this instance his prejudices, or convictions, so far affected even his sense of historic perspective that he objected to the canonisation of Edward the Confessor on the ground that hawking was inconsistent with a saintly disposition. But we need not apply the standards of the twentieth century to the practices of the eleventh, in most unhistoric anticipation of the birth of Humanitarian Societies and Antivivisection Leagues.

Excess of scorn is no answer to excess of sentiment; and it is the sportsman who indulges in sport for his own pleasure who is to be considered on the defensive. At the same time it is a coincidence to be explained that the country which above all others is compact of sportsmen is alone in possessing powerful societies for the regulation of vivisection. The vigilance work which they undertake—we must believe from a Buddhist affection for animals—should be welcome to everyone. The animals need protection in the laboratory as in the streets. But granted the stringent regulations of experiment, vivisection, without which, on Mr. Stephen Paget's word, progress in surgical science were almost at an end, must be called a department of humane endeavour. A minimum of pain is inflicted for a great relief from pain. The balance of benefit to the animal creation lies with the vivisectors and we see no reason why their representative should not be chairman of the Humanitarian League and editor of the "Humane Review". Indeed the scientific vivisector is logically in the same position as the humanitarian. Both men honestly affect to be working for the benefit of the animal creation; and the vivisector is certainly not the less humane because his efforts are made on behalf of men rather than of dogs and horses.

The sportsman is in another category. Tom Tulliver, who was very fond of birds, "that is of throwing stones at them", is a fair type of the instinctive sportsman. The sum of pain he inflicts is immense, however low our estimate of the nervous organism of pheasants or hares. We know men who spend the better part of their life in sport who now and again become rebels to their own enthusiasm, even Charles Kingsley for all his love of the poachers had such qualms. The "tinkered" rabbit, the bird that "drops a leg", and afterwards the busy trade of the weasel in the hedgerow are not pleasant notions to brood on. Nor is "nature red in tooth and claw" a wholesome precedent for man whose thoughts should have developed in the way of refinement as his teeth and claws have passed—so they tell us—from more primitive uses. We can see no argument which, in ethics if not aesthetics, can square pride in the abolition of cockfighting and bear-baiting with the prevalence of hare and rabbit coursing. As the Elizabethan ring so the ordinary coursing meeting, apart from the quality of the sport, usually attracts the riff-raff of the neighbourhood, many of them endowed with the poacher's instinct for "likely places" and all alert to leave behind that cruellest of snares, the wire noose. Rabbit coursing, the most democratic of sports, is not more cruel than pigeon-shooting, the most aristocratic. Walter Scott in "Rokeby" has put the excuse; and one may say with especial truth of the pigeon shot that nothing could so "steel his heart" except perhaps "the conscious pride of art". Incidental cruelties belong to all forms of sport. The man who takes a long shot at a hare going away from him should be fined and refused a licence; and recent advertisements of starling shoots suggest a worse degradation than the old cock-fights, in which the birds fought with enough zest to conquer pain and, when steel spurs were used, killed each other, so to speak, humanely.

But when the worst is said of sport that can be said we are still a long way from condemnation. We have many insular forms of pride which have little justification, but it is a genuine boast that in no other country

are animals so humanely treated or their case so keenly taken up. It is safer to be cruel to a child than to a horse; and a wide spirit of humanity to beast has followed in the wake of the law. It is our conviction that this sentiment has been more fostered by sportsmen than by any of the leagues or societies. It is not too much to say that the first lesson in obligation to animals is imparted to almost every villager by sportsmen with whom he comes in contact. He starts life with no humanitarian sentiments. He will let a wounded animal "do its own dying" without any touch of pity or notion that he ought to feel pity; and this callousness, almost universal among the uneducated, is almost unknown among sportsmen. The contrast is not wholly an accident. The sportsman for the most part thinks and observes; and more often than others he acquires a truer perspective of life, a firmer manliness for his indulgence in the native spirit of the hunt. Many sports are spurious; the "pride of art" may lead to an excess of slaughter though often it is directed to "giving the bird a chance"; but England apart from sport is almost unthinkable, and, we believe, would be a worse place. Innumerable men achieve manhood through sport, become valuable citizens solely because they have ridden and shot and fished. Nor has any alternative school for the training in manliness been yet suggested. Man perhaps may improve on nature; but he is a part of nature, "in the clutch of the categories". The stoat and weasel are more than cruel, they are torturers. Nor is there any means between preservation and annihilation; and who but the keeper, the henchman of the sportsman, would go out of his way to exterminate vermin? Twenty years ago a keeper was given on an estate within fifteen miles of the Marble Arch half a crown a head for every polecat he killed and he made a good thing of it. To-day you will hardly find a polecat in the counties. During this week in a remote parish we were roused up by the noise of the depredations of a sparrow club, "drawing" the ivy on rectory walls; and such cruelty as this implies, is necessary, sportsman or no sportsman, as necessary as the killing of the bull calves in a vegetarian world. But the sportsman, while he exercises his sport, may still keep before him the ideal on which Mr. Salt, most logical of humanitarians, has insisted—"the avoidance of needless pain".

THE DEMISE OF THE TORY PARTY.

THE Conservative party, which was slowly consolidated by the patient genius of Disraeli between 1846 and 1874, and tutored by the mellow wisdom of Lord Salisbury from Lord Beaconsfield's death in 1881 to the beginning of the present century, has ceased to exist. It has passed quietly away, without the pomp of obsequies, merely shattered by the impact of events, under the direction of a strong and unerring hand. It was discernible by the interested observer that on Lord Salisbury's retirement and still more emphatically on his death, Mr. Chamberlain's position in the Government and the country underwent a rapid change. The Secretary of State for the Colonies bounded upwards, like an elastic body that has been pressed down and is suddenly released. I have not taken up my pen to lament the demise of the Tory party; for in politics I am an evolutionist, and believe that when a party or political organism has served its function in history, it dies, or, to be more precise, is transfused into another body, with a different function to fulfil. A few years ago I endeavoured in the pages of the "Fortnightly Review" to point out to my friends that it is nonsense to talk of the traditional principles of the Tory party, or of any party. There are no such things in history, for since "the great and glorious Revolution" of 1689 both Tories and Whigs have exchanged principles and battle-cries at least half a dozen times. Thus, at the beginning of the eighteenth century the Tories were the Little Englanders, denouncing a spirited foreign policy and even opposing a standing army, simply because Dutch William and the Whigs began the war against Lewis XIV. At the end of the eighteenth century Fox and the Whigs had become the peace-at-any-price

party, because the war against Buonaparte was being waged by Pitt and the Tories. On the fiscal policy, again, the two parties have changed sides. The so-called free-trade clauses of the Treaty of Utrecht were proposed by Bolingbroke, not because he knew anything about so vulgar a subject as trade, but probably "per incuriam", or because manufacturers were classed by the country gentlemen amongst stock-jobbers, atheists and dissenters. Sir Robert Walpole and the Whigs opposed the clauses. At the end of the century, Pitt, who had read Adam Smith, came out as a free trader, and proposed commercial freedom with Ireland. Fox and the Whigs opposed him in the narrowest spirit of protection. For the first thirty years of the nineteenth century, it is true, the alarm excited by the French Revolution created a genuine division between the two parties on the subject of the extension of political privileges. But after the Reform Act of 1832 we witnessed much the same fluidity of party principles on such subjects as the franchise and the regulation of labour by statute, one party opposing the other's policy, then embracing it, and going "one better". If ever a scientific history of parties comes to be written, it can only be entitled "Pyrrhonism for the Million". Six years ago, in 1897, in the pages of the above-named Review, I wrote, "I have a very strong conviction that in the near future the electors will interest themselves, not in the traditional principles of the Tory or the Liberal party, but in the bread-and-butter question of tariffs". I am not elated by the fulfilment of my prophecy: I am only prevented from shedding crocodile tears over the bier of the Tory party. The dissolution of the unfittest leaves the eye of the philosopher dry.

But is the Tory party dead? I know this will be denied. I do not of course mean that the two moral temperaments, which, in politics, we label Radical and Conservative, will or can disappear: they are indestructible as the human mind. But the Conservative party—as we have known it for the last half-century—which I entered Parliament in 1885 to support, that party is gone with the snows of yester year. Attempts, most pathetic attempts have been made by Lord Londonderry, Lord Selborne, and Lord Salisbury and by several politicians, who are sentimental about the past and fearful of their seats, to rule the fiscal question outside party politics. The same attempt was made in 1846 when Lord Chandos, a Protectionist, supported Sir Robert Peel's Coercion Bill, saying that he did not see that tariffs had anything to do with Conservative principles. The attempt failed, for in less than ten years such Conservative free traders as wished to remain in active politics had been forced to join the Liberals. Such an attempt will fail again, and for obvious reasons. A party is a corporate body organised to carry out certain objects, which, as I have endeavoured to prove by history, vary from time to time. On minor and subordinate questions latitude is always wisely allowed: but on the question of the hour, how can such latitude be allowed? The question of the hour is, should our fiscal policy of free imports be continued, or should it be changed? The Prime Minister and Mr. Chamberlain say that it should be changed: the whole Cabinet says that it ought to be changed. How then can a man who thinks that our fiscal policy ought to remain as it is, present himself as a supporter of the Government? Conservative and Liberal-Unionist free traders must seek election, either as Independents, or as Liberal candidates. In these days of organisation the Independent candidate has little or no chance. The ugly alternative is therefore before the Unionist free trader of retiring from politics or joining the Liberal Opposition. The Duke of Devonshire sees this, and I rather think Mr. Ritchie sees it: but does Sir Michael Hicks Beach see it? He has appeared at a banquet with Mr. Balfour and on the platform with the Duke of Devonshire, which looks as if he thought it possible to go to the country against Mr. Chamberlain, but behind Mr. Balfour. Of all the fatuous political blunders that I can recall this idea of appealing to the electors to vote for Mr. Balfour and against Mr. Chamberlain strikes me as the most foolish. Why, Mr. Chamberlain is the creator of the new fiscal

policy! Had it not been for him, we should never have heard of it! With what face is the candidate going to call upon his voters to repudiate Mr. Chamberlain as a rash and deluded person? To realise the situation, we have only to ask ourselves what would have happened to the Liberal-Unionists in 1886, if, instead of joining hands boldly with the Conservatives, they had repudiated Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, but solicited support for Mr. Chamberlain's scheme of Local Councils? Why, they would have been swept out of existence, as will be those candidates at the next election who, from behind Mr. Balfour, shoot at Mr. Chamberlain. Nor will the electors be satisfied by nods, and winks, and asides, carefully repeated by canvassers, to the effect that "if you only return Mr. Balfour, we'll see what we can do for Mr. Chamberlain". The electors are not fools; and as they cannot be bribed, they insist upon being instructed. Every candidate at the next election must be prepared to state, "sans phrase", whether he is for Mr. Chamberlain's policy, which of course includes Mr. Balfour's, or against it. I shall be told doubtless that the adoption of protection is merely a recurrence to the former policy of the Tory party. I have shown that this is true only of the period of the Napoleonic wars, and I can assure my friends that the protection which is now presented to them is a very different thing from the simple system of former days. For the next ten or twenty years our talk will not be of Church Establishments, of House of Lords, of school rates, or publicans' licences. We shall all have to go to school again, and plunge into technical disquisitions on the difference between raw and finished material: we shall have to prattle, pseudo-scientifically, about wool, and hides, and glass, and iron, and steel, and tinplates, and wire, and grey shirting. We shall even have to learn about "those damned dots", as Lord Randolph Churchill irreverently described decimals. What will the old Tories do "dans cette galère"? Let them salute with dignity and accept death without disgrace. "Ave, Cæsar Imperator, morituri te salutant".

ARTHUR A. BAUMANN.

A JUDICIAL SELECTION.

MR. JUSTICE RIDLEY.

IF one wanted to mark the lowest point which disregard of the rights of the public and the legal profession ever reached in regard to judicial appointments, there would not be a moment's hesitation in referring to that of Mr. Justice Ridley to the High Court Bench. It is six years since he was taken from being an Official Referee, the narrowest in range of all judicial offices, and made the arbiter often of life and death in matters which involve the most intense manifestations of human nature. The chief public advantage that Mr. Justice Ridley's appointment, and some others which we have referred to from time to time, have served is that they will stand as examples in future of the kind of thing that must be avoided in appointments to the High Court Judgeships. With two exceptions the creations of 1897, when Mr. Justice Ridley received his patent, were perhaps the worst on record; and he was the first of the leaps in the dark, or with his eyes shut, taken by Lord Halsbury in that year. A few months after it is true Mr. Justice Darling followed; but the full effects had at that time not yet worked themselves out. A new word was invented for a kind of appointment where politics have had too much to do with it; the motive of it being not more in the interest of the appointee than the gratification of a high-placed political relative. This word was "Ridleyism"; and it meant that in spite of all good reasons against taking away Mr. Ridley Q.C. from work that he had at least learnt to do well it had been done to please Sir Matthew White Ridley the elder brother who was a Secretary of State. It was in 1886, a year after Sir Matthew White Ridley was made Financial Secretary to the Treasury, when Mr. Edward Ridley was made Official Referee. That was no great matter; though, as Mr. Ridley was only forty-three, it seemed rather like taking the bread out of the mouths of more

elderly practitioners who through some ill luck or other might have been glad of such a post.

Mr. Ridley was not elderly; and he was not a practitioner in any considerable sense, and was not likely to be, or of course he would not have accepted £1,500 a year. He certainly could not have anticipated a Judgeship after this: it would have been as unlikely as that a Master of the High Court should be made a Judge. When it was known that he was to succeed Mr. Justice Charles the absurdity and injustice of it was manifest to everybody. How ridiculous that in the year that saw Mr. William Willis compelled to accept a County Court Judgeship, the Official Referee Mr. Ridley should have been surrendering the same amount of salary which Mr. Willis was going to receive in future, in order to draw for ever thereafter more than three times that sum. True Mr. Willis had certain humorous eccentricities not promising perhaps; but Mr. Justice Ridley has abounded in eccentricities that have no humour but ill-humour. There were two other lawyers also who were certainly not overflowing with humour, in Court at any rate, and they were amongst the most learned and capable of their day. Yet Mr. Lumley Smith is now at the City of London Court, an inferior Court, and Mr. Bosanquet is trying overflow prisoners at the Old Bailey. Mr. Ridley was not a Q.C. on account of any eminence he had acquired in the Courts where he was hardly known. He had no reputation as a lawyer, though he had acquired a certain skill in investigating matters of figures and accounts which were transferred to him by the Judges when nothing but tedious, dry facts were in question, and no law or principle involved. Mr. Justice Ridley is a very nervous person, and we can pity the fate which assigned to him this business. It must have left indelible marks on his temper, all the wrangling and jangling of disputed figures; and this must be taken into account as an explanation of his manner after his promotion. In vain he must have struggled against his perverse destiny; and classical learning never broke down so completely in its exalted mission of softening the manners as it did in his case. Not even the soothing pastime of making an unnecessary translation of Lucan's *Pharsalia* effected that end; though if it had contained the possibility of such potent effects, it would have been the best diploma work for his subsequent career which had ever fallen to his lot.

If Mr. Justice Ridley had been a Chancery man he might have been appointed to the Bench with much more reason. There is a Court of Appeal for Chancery law, and manner or manners do not so much count. In the other Courts, and especially in the Criminal Courts, manner or manners, sympathy or want of sympathy, affect greatly the quality of the law administered: and for these things there is no Court of Appeal. Mr. Justice Ridley is at certain times of the year a "Red Judge". He is a Criminal Judge, the kind of Judge of whom the ordinary citizen thinks when he pictures the administration of justice. As such he has enormous power over the life and happiness of many of his fellow-creatures. There are Judges who think their criminal work a thing to be disposed of as quickly and high-handedly as possible. If a Judge takes that view, he is ipso facto unfit to hold an office where he is perforce a "Red Judge". In most cases our Judges have had less experience of criminal work than of anything else; and the criminal work of English Judges is the weakest part of our judicial system. Mr. Justice Ridley has certainly not added any element of strength to it and much less of suavity and kindness. It is not law only that is wanted but an ensemble of qualities non-legal which are properly termed moral. Calmness, equability of temper, moderation of language, an appreciation of the pathos of poverty, ignorance, and of the power of temptation in their presence; that mental attitude which prompted someone—we cannot say who for the story is told of many from Sir Matthew Hale to John Howard—to say "There but for the grace of God goes"—we will not fill up the blank, it is so generally open for most of us. But not many of us have the special responsibilities of a "Red Judge"; and after Mr. Justice Ridley's performances in administering the

Act which gave prisoners the right to give evidence on their own behalf, his profession came to the conclusion that he fell below the standard which his responsibilities imposed upon him. "Criticism is the salt of the administration of Justice" said Lord Halsbury. The saying was quoted against him when he appointed Mr. Justice Ridley; and where judges are known to injure justice through the unrestrained play of their personal idiosyncrasies, criticism has a purpose to serve; though it seems to have little control over appointments. To use the words of the leading professional journal there is "a veneration for the office of Judge so unmeasured as to blind the public eye to the frequent appropriation to personal uses of judicial trials fixed by statute owed to and paid for by the State". Other things also besides waste of time need an open eye on the part of the public; and personal sketches written with a "measured" veneration for the office of Judge may perhaps be of some help towards it.

AN UNKNOWN WORLD.

AS almost every district of the north claims to have had the honour of harbouring the last wolf, so every now and then we hear of countries where in recesses of the woods or hills, there lives some tribe, as yet quite uncontaminated by modern life. Deep in the Sierra Madre, beyond the famed Bolsou de Mápimi, just where Chihuahua, and Sinaloa march with Jalisco, and Sonora, such a place exists. But even it has had to give its secrets up, yielding them to the camera, and the stylographic pen, and to endure to see them set down in a book.

The writer of this remarkable work * has chosen to use English as the vehicle by means of which to make known his patient and interesting researches extending over five years in the Sierra Madre of Mexico, amongst Indian tribes which have remained practically unwritten of since the time of the "Conquistadores". I do not know if there is any living Englishman, who could have written such a work in Norwegian, to which nation, I take it, Mr. Lumholz belongs. Neither am I sure if there are many Englishmen, in these days of advertisement, thunder and blood, who would have had the requisite patience to devote so long a period of their lives to the study of a subject which could produce neither money nor notoriety.

Mr. Lumholz throughout the entire work displays a knowledge of our language to which many of ourselves never attain. His style is easy and unpretentious, and if an occasional Americanism peeps out it only strikes one as it must have struck the traveller who, in the upper provinces of India, once called upon a Scottish doctor. The kitmutgar appeared and said, "Aye, the doctor's at hame; but he is no verra weel the day".

But it is not only the marvellous acquaintance with English that strikes the careful reviewer, such as I hope I am. The writer is an accomplished botanist and geologist, as well as an ethnologist, but he is more, he is a human being writing of human beings for human beings, and the "colour line" as a disqualification for humanity never seems to have even dawned upon his mental horizon. Withal, no sportsman (I hope I do him no injustice), he never seems to have killed anything or anybody in the way of sport, and whilst seeing clearly the faults of savages, he is not blind to those of the "superior race". I write "race", and not "races", for the possession of superior arms practically unites all Europeans into one race, when punitive peoples are concerned. I like a modest traveller, because the species is rapidly tending to become extinct. Who would not rather have a pterodactyl as a pet than a Russian poodle, if it were not for the expense of maintenance?

The preface, and I regret as a true "laudator temporis acti", that your preface is going out of fashion, gives, as it should, the keynote to the book and to the man. It may be in this connexion that perhaps it is quite natural that prefaces should decay, as in so vast a percentage of books there is so little melody.

* "Unknown Mexico." By Carl Lumholz. 2 vols. London: Macmillan. 1903. 50s. net.

Mr. Lumholz, like Mungo Park, Livingstone, Burckhardt, and Paul Fountain, appears to have had but little money of his own. But as it is useful on occasion, it had to be procured. It was procured, perhaps only as a reminder to Mr. Bernard Shaw that some illusions still exist, in spite of the S. Pancras Vestry. The American Museum of Natural History and the Geographical Society of New York contributed a thousand dollars each, and a generous private citizen—a capitalist, I fear—although even in death he wished his name withheld, contributed the rest. Perhaps he did so partly to remind one, that there can be capitalists who serve some useful purpose.

The expedition started in 1890, but in 1894 the money running low, Mr. Lumholz says, "I left my camp in San Diego. . . . I was so absolutely confident of the ultimate success of my efforts . . . that I twice crossed the entire continent of North America, went down to the city of Mexico, and came north again—a journey of over twenty thousand miles—securing prominent people, and lecturing to arouse public interest". His faith was indeed great enough to move the Sierra Madre, and his efforts were crowned with success. His object was to ascertain if amongst the Tarahumares, Tepehuanes, Coros and Huichols of the Sierra Madre any cave-dwellers existed, and to observe their customs, and study their language and themselves. Subsequently he extended his travels to the land of the Tepecanos, the Nahuas of the States of Jalisco and Mexico, and the Tarascos of Michoacan. The names and dwelling places of these tribes, especially of the Tarascos and Tepecanos, are familiar to all. Everyone knows how suspicious wild tribes are, and Mr. Lumholz says "at first the natives persistently opposed me: they are very distrustful of the white man, and no wonder; since he has left them little yet to lose. But I managed to make my entry, and gradually to gain their confidence and friendship, mainly through my ability to sing their native songs, and by always treating them justly".

"Les beaux esprits se touchent", and in reading the above, I was reminded that almost entirely by his knowledge of Greek music was Mr. Rhodes able to win the confidence of the Matabele. He too traversed half a world, in order to complete at Oxford his acquaintance with the Lydian scale, and to perfect himself in counterpoint. Bisbee, a mining camp in Arizona, was Mr. Lumholz's starting place, and on 9 September, 1890, he bade good-bye to civilisation, and set out on his five years' trip. About one hundred miles almost due south from Bisbee, he entered the Sierra Madre, and set to work to find the cave-dwellers. For two whole years he wandered up and down, observing ancient cave-dwellings, collecting specimens, and finally had to return to the United States to collect money, leaving his camp in San Diego, in the State of Chihuahua. In January, 1892, he once more broke camp, and soon got amongst the uncontaminated Indians, for as he justly says "there is not much interest attached to the study of half-civilised natives". After following a trail for days, known to the Mexicans by the picturesque name of "El camino de los Antiguos", he suddenly came on a family, whom he describes by saying, "There was a kind of noble bearing and reserve about them, that even contact with the condescending whites had not been able to destroy". This, as the followers of the Henley school say, "gives one pause", an odious phrase when used by modern writers, and only to be classed with the worst Fleet Street slang; yet still the pause ensues.

Why should the contact with the representatives of railways, telephones, and stock exchanges destroy the natural reserve and dignity of man? But that it does so, few can deny with proof. In fact, dignity and reserve seem to be quite impossible since Franklin first clad all the world in the claw-hammer coat, and crowned his work with the tall stove-pipe hat. Who could connect a multi-millionaire (whatever that may be) and dignity? He may be rich, but of necessity must be ridiculous, and that's the humour of it. Once fairly domiciled amongst the Tarahumares one tastes the flavour of the writer's mind.

Naturally he is obliged to say that they are brachycephalic, or something of the sort, but never afterwards

refers to the fatiguing subject of their "scientific" state. Upon the contrary, this most unusual writer tells things that reasonable children and older people who have not lost their natural sense, that sense so often lost by "scientific" education, want to hear. He lets us know, for instance, how the Gentile Indians (Los Indios Gentiles) treat infraction of the marriage vows. It appears that at a village where he stopped some time, a certain Indian in the joy of life, or because his wife ill-treated him, or vice versa, or for some other cause, had run away with a young maiden of the tribe. His wife, who as it seemed was lonely without a man to beat and cherish her, appeared and asked that he should be returned to her, and she be reinfcoffed in all her rights. The elders of the tribe (I had almost written of the Kirk) had the two culprits soundly beaten, and would not listen to the delinquent's prayer that the partner of his guilt might make an honest man of him. The erring husband was made over to his wife, and then the lady was incontinently married off to (or as we in Scotland say "upon") an Indian boy, who volunteered to take the damaged goods.

Again, he gives us a complete guide to Indian etiquette, how to approach a house, and what to say on entering, and sets down all that an Indian does (and most of what he says, as Indians are not great talkers) during an ordinary day. What traveller before him had ever so much sense? As a general rule they treat their Indian in the same way that the custodian of a natural history museum treats his stuffed birds and beasts, setting them up for us, in attitudes they never could have had in life, and ticketing them with names, which no one ever could pronounce. My client (or my patient), on the other hand, tries to set forth the things they talk about. Strange as it may appear, they do not say much about the "White Eagle of the Pale-faces", or casually remark "Ha ha, a chief has spoken", or, in fact, use any of the formulæ which novelists have taught us to expect.

The Indian (Mr. Lumholz says) "keeps regular hours, rising and retiring with the sun. Having slept on a skin on the floor, rolled in his blanket, without anything for a pillow, except perhaps a stone or chunk (ce n'est pas moi qui parle, mais Marc Aurèle), he sits for a while near the fire. . . . His wife brings him his breakfast of pinole (pinole is a thin porridge of toasted maize). While combing out his long black hair with a pine cone (split in half), he may ask the boys and girls whether they have attended to the traps. . . . They run out and come in with some mice. . . . They roast them while the husband looks on". This is so like a husband, that all must feel that Mr. Lumholz speaks the truth.

"Having enjoyed the dainty morsel, the husband now tells his wife what he is going to do to-day. He will run deer, and hunt squirrels, and accordingly goes out, taking his bow and arrows and an axe. In spring-time he may go to the (maize) field. The wife also tells of her plans for the day. The work that engages most of her time . . . is grinding corn on the metate (a flat stone) for corn cakes."

I think Mr. Lumholz must mean "Tortillas" by "corncakes", for the ordinary corncake is not known in Mexico.

"If she has time to spare, she boils beans, looks for herbs, or works on her weaving frame, but she never sits idle. She looks as conscientiously after her duties as any white woman." One wonders if white women are so very conscientious after all. "About sunset the husband returns, bringing a squirrel or a rabbit . . . as he goes and comes he never salutes his wife or children." In fact, his manners and occupations strikingly resemble those of the male members of the British territorial aristocracy. "He enters in silence, and takes his seat near the fire." I feel little doubt but that before doing so he stands before it, and lifts his blanket, as we do our coat tails; but digressions are my bane when I review books. "The animal he caught he throws before her. . . . She ejaculates Ssssssss, in approval and admiration, and, picking it up, praises its good points. . . . What a big mouth, what claws, &c. He tells her how hard he worked to get that squirrel, and how it had run up a tree, and he had to cut the tree down, till finally the dog caught it. The dog is

beginning to be very good at hunting, he says. And now, I am very tired. She spreads before him a generous supper of beans, herbs, and maize porridge." The husband eats, and speedily sleeps the sleep of the just foxhunter.

"When the man is at home, and neither sleeping nor eating, he may sit down and make a bow or some arrows, or stretched on his back he may resort to his favourite amusement, playing on his home-made violin." Nearly all the Indians of Mexico are fond of music, and many make their own instruments. Woman, her advocates will be pained to learn, is not so valuable for praying purposes as is a man. "She prays but to the moon, and her deity is not so large as her husband's, the sun. For this reason her place is behind the man in all dances." Dances amongst the Indians have frequently a religious and esoteric value.

"Yet", Mr. Lumholz says, "she occupies a comparatively high position in the family, and no bargain is ever concluded until the husband has consulted his wife. . . ." Thus is the Spanish proverb once again confirmed, which says that "the advice of a woman is not great, but he who does not follow it is mad. (El consejo de la mujer es poco, pero el que no lo toma es loco.)"

The author also tells us of a medicine man amongst the Tepehuanos, who, finding that his ideas did not come readily, cut off his hair, in order that with the new crop of hair, he might have a readier flow of thought. During the time his hair was growing, he kept his head bound up in a pocket handkerchief, in order that the thoughts might not evaporate before the hair was grown. This is the kind of thing that readers of a book, such as the present, want to hear of when they get the chance. Who would object to see the House of Commons, shaved to the last man, and sitting with their heads bound up in handkerchiefs? Although of course, most of the members being bald as coots, no difference could happen to the outside of their heads, it is just possible that the treatment might be of service to their brains.

The illustrations of the book are interesting, and the maps include districts of Mexico which have been little visited for the last three hundred years. The "scientific" facts and perhaps discoveries, as that of the "Siurus Apache", which by its very name is explicit to all, I fancy, must be correct, for they are so alluringly put forth. The concluding chapter of the two large volumes, which together make up almost one thousand pages, is a remarkable summing up of the author's theories, both upon savages and races which we know as civilised, and of the benefits that contact brings to the weaker of the two. One observation that he makes will shock all English (and North American) readers to their very souls. He sets it down as his opinion, that it was better for the Mexicans to have been conquered by the Spaniards than by men either of Germanic or Teutonic race. His reasons will be found on page 478 of Vol. II.

R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM.

MR. GEORGE BOUGHTON R.A., WHISTLER, AND THE "SATURDAY REVIEW".

IN the "Studio" for the current month Mr. George Boughton, in the course of an article on Mr. Whistler, complains that the SATURDAY REVIEW was misled into quoting, without its "context" a phrase of his addressed to Mr. Whistler. The article appeared on 10 October of this year, with my signature. The phrase, published by Mr. Leslie in the "Times" was "If you had behaved yourself, you might have been President of the Academy". The "context" was a qualification of the phrase afterwards addressed to Mr. Leslie, viz. "I said to him *half in fun*". Now if Mr. Boughton thinks I was not justified in quoting the words without the subsequent qualification, I am happy to make the correction. For my purpose, however, it was only necessary to assume that Mr. Boughton was half in earnest, and I gave him, (as it appears, rightly,) credit for being so. I refused to discuss the question whether Mr. Whistler would have been a possible President of the Royal Academy, but I claimed Mr. Boughton, along with Mr. Leslie and Mr. Prinsep, as a witness,

among the Chantrey administrators, to Mr. Whistler's right to be represented in the Chantrey collection. That I was not assuming too much is amply proved by his present article. Speaking of Mr. Whistler's "immortal" "Portrait of His Mother", now in the Luxembourg, he says that he tried to induce an American friend to buy it. "My friend looked at me very curiously, and then said, 'You are not really serious'. On my most solemn asseveration that I was never more so, 'What the devil do I want of his mother's portrait?' 'Well', I said, 'you would be glad of Rembrandt's mother's, or Vandyke's, or Raphael's mother's portrait, or their mistress' even, or any intimate relation; it is just as good as any of 'em could paint, and will be thought so, too, some day'." Well, here we have from Mr. Boughton, not "half in fun", but "never more serious" what is more than ample for my purpose, and might even be described as excessive. We can afford to cancel, if he wishes it, the earlier indiscretion. If this "immortal" work, equal to Rembrandt, Vandyke and Raphael, was purchasable, as it proved, for a national collection, and purchasable at a beggarly figure (£160) as late as 1892, twenty years after its first exhibition at the Academy, fifteen years after the operations of the Trustees began, why was it not bought for the Chantrey Collection? Mr. Boughton describes my article as "eloquent misinformation". The article was a very plain affair, concluding with a question addressed to Mr. Boughton and his colleagues, which remains unanswered. I shall be glad to hear from Mr. Boughton on what points I was misinformed, and I will repeat the question more pointedly. "Did you take any steps, when you served your turn on the Council of the Academy, to secure a work of Whistler for the Chantrey Collection, seeing that you admit the merits of his work to be so transcendent that under the plain terms of the Will it was a gross dereliction of duty for the Trustees to neglect it?" Did Mr. Boughton urge upon them, as he did on his American friend, the purchase of some of this immortal work?

It is possible (I have no means of knowing) that Mr. Boughton is individually free from reproach. His full membership of the Academy dates only from 1896, and from what I know of his views I should rate him as a liberal-minded critic of art. My conviction is that there must be a considerable number of members and associates who would take the right side in this matter if they had the courage. At the same time Mr. Boughton's article goes to make one think that he by no means realises the gross scandal of the treatment of Whistler by the body of which he is a member. He appears to think that because he and a number of his colleagues were on terms of intimacy with Whistler, knew him as "Jimmie", and so forth, and because "Jimmie" was always a great deal talked about, the charge of "neglect" is absurd. May I suggest that one has heard very nearly enough of the personage called "Jimmie"? I observe that the affectionate intimacy involved in the name has not been incompatible with the retailing of ill-natured stories by the surprisingly numerous friends who have found a voice since his death. But what is of more importance is that this drizzle of ill-tasting gossip obscures another personage—the artist, Whistler. I am not one of those who claim for that artist that he was as great as or greater than Rembrandt, Vandyke and Raphael, but I do contend that he was one of the greater artists who worked in England in the nineteenth century, and that it is one of the heaviest counts in the heavy scandal of the Academy's management of a national trust that he was steadily ignored. To reply to this charge, by saying, as Mr. Boughton in effect does, "Oh bless you, we all knew and admired Jimmie, poor dear, long before his later admirers were born", only makes the breach of trust committed by the Academy less pardonable. Here is the plain answer. In 1877, when Whistler was publicly accused of being an impudent charlatan because he asked £210 for one of his Nocturnes, no Academician, so far as I know, came forward to say a word for him: one of the most popular, on the other hand, went into the witness-box against him. It was open to the Council of the Academy to defend the honour of the craft and make

the most effective retort possible to the grave injury done by a man of genius in giving a lead to the ignorant: they might have bought the Nocturne. They actually bought, with the small sum necessary, Mr. Joseph Clarke's "Early Promise", spent the same sum on Mr. Rooke and Mr. Joseph Knight, two thousand pounds on Leighton, one thousand on Mr. Yeames, one thousand on a Hilton, three hundred and sixty-seven on a Dicksee. Does Mr. Boughton in face of this admit the neglect, and fall back on the damaging plea that the Academy could not be expected to be in advance of popular opinion? Then let us allow fifteen years for reflection, for the conviction that Mr. Boughton had held since 1859 to penetrate his colleagues. In 1892, as I said above, the "Mother" was sold for £160 to the Luxembourg. (It would probably fetch £10,000 in the open market now.) In that year the Council of the Academy paid nearly the same sum for a water-colour by one G. Cockram, paid £350 for an F. D. Millet, £800 for a MacWhirter, and £840 for a Hacker. Mr. Boughton may very likely plead his Academy vows against expressing his judgment on these transactions; I shall be surprised if he attempts to defend them.

D. S. MACCOLL.

THE IDEA OF MR. MANNERS.

FOR many years we have discussed the theme of a National English Opera; but although we have all spouted or written much we have taken good care to do nothing. In this REVIEW I have written continually on the subject, but I have done nothing. Mr. Galloway wrote a book, and, moreover, had it published; but he did nothing. Some of the Academics formulated a scheme some four or five years ago, but beyond formulating it they did nothing. And now, at last, there arrives a man who actually proposes to do something. Mr. Charles Manners issued, only a few days ago, by far the most important announcement ever made on the subject. His document is too long to be reproduced here; but I will give the gist of it. Mr. Manners has taken Drury Lane Theatre for three months—from the middle of May until the middle of August—and next year he will give a season of opera which he proposes to call National English opera. If there is a loss he will pay it; if there is a profit the sum will go to a National English opera fund—the notion being to get this into a sufficiently healthy state to enable opera to stand on its legs permanently. Mr. Manners has appointed himself manager of the affair for the simple reason that no one else will take the place. In connexion with his scheme there is to be a concert agency intended to earn a profit which will go to the permanent fund. Good performances are promised with proper dresses and scenery and an adequate orchestra and chorus. This is roughly the scheme.

For my part I hail it with joy. It is at least one step in the right direction. Nothing on a grand scale is possible—the English people will pay for pictures, books and theatres, but not for music. We pay thousands of pounds every year for more or less useless public libraries; we keep up a National Gallery; we have a British Museum and a Victoria and Albert and a Bethnal Green; but I do not believe that any Government, for many years at any rate, will dare to hand out money for a national opera. The opportunity was lost of buying a site in the new avenue between the Strand and Holborn; and if ever Mr. Balfour seriously considered the matter the idea was doubtless driven out of his head by the cheerful though somewhat costly picnic called the Boer War. There seems not the faintest hope at present of anyone presenting the nation with an opera-house, complete and ready to start away with, nor of guarantors being found to support a permanent opera in a hired theatre. In fact only by the adoption of such a plan as that of Mr. Manners can we hope for anything in the shape of a national opera. Of course a three months' season does not constitute a permanent opera, but it is a start. There we have the germ of the real thing and there is

no reason on earth why in the course of a few years we should not have the real thing itself.

It is a pity that the Drury Lane season should coincide with that of Covent Garden and that both should happen at a time when there is far too much music in London. A winter season would be preferable. But it is not possible at present. There is the difficulty of getting a theatre. Drury Lane is busy with its own proper affairs during the winter—melodrama and pantomime; and Covent Garden, with its new stage and expensive machinery, is of course needed for fancy dress balls. I know of no other house where opera can be done on a sufficiently large scale. It is ridiculous that the one theatre in London built for opera should not be available for the purpose, but it is so. Covent Garden is not a convenient theatre. There is not nearly enough space in the wings, and such operas as the "Ring" cannot possibly be properly given there. But it is the best we have; and the Grand Opera syndicate, with the wisdom and devotion to music for which it is notorious, has decided that in winter there shall be no opera there. But there is another reason why a winter season is out of the question. Mr. Manners and his people have to earn their living in the provinces during the winter. As, after all, the last Moody-Manners season at Covent Garden resulted in a loss we cannot expect Mr. Manners to leave the sure source of revenue, the provinces, to give Londoners an opera for which they show very little willingness to pay. A winter season being impossible, a summer one is the next best thing—it is better at all events than no season at all. If only the public will get into the habit of going to opera as regularly, as frequently, as it goes to the theatre or the music-hall, all will be well. The Drury Lane season will have one advantage—the prices will be half those of Covent Garden; and I have no doubt the performances will be quite as good. Fathers of families need not stand aghast when their wives suggest that the whole tribe would enjoy an evening at the opera. Covent Garden is a luxury reserved exclusively for the rich; but Mr. Manners explicitly states that his prices will end where Covent Garden's begin.

I do not know what operas Mr. Manners intends to play, but presumably the ordinary things. He says he will not be allowed to do the "Ring", which seems a little ridiculous. I can't understand this dog-in-the-manger policy on the part of some person or persons unknown to me. Even if "Siegfried" should be given at Covent Garden and Drury Lane on the same night, where is the harm? There is a big enough public for both. Most likely a large part of Mr. Manners' audience will not be able to afford a Covent Garden stall; and there is not the slightest danger of the Covent Garden audience departing en masse for Drury Lane. The Covent Garden audiences go to Covent Garden to stare and be stared at and to talk nonsense—certainly not to follow the opera. So far as I have observed few care twopence whether "Siegfried" or "Faust" is played. These people will enjoy the privilege of hearing the "Ring", a privilege that they do not value. Those who would value it, but cannot afford to pay extravagant prices for it, are denied it altogether. It is my belief that if a man pays five shillings for a seat at Drury Lane it is because he wants to hear and see something, not because he wants to look and be looked at. However, in time Mr. Manners may find a means of performing what operas he pleases. I do not want too much Richard myself, but it must be remembered that he is the biggest draw at the present time, and in its beginnings a national opera will need all the attractions possible to induce a lethargic public to attend. I have not much faith in novelties myself: the English public does not rush to hear them, and the time for them will be later when the National Opera is fairly established and grown into the real thing. At first excellent representations of the operas in the ordinary repertory are the things wanted. If Mr. Manners will do as well as he did at Covent Garden and has done in small theatres when I have seen his performances, people will learn to go to opera.

Well, there is the idea of Mr. Manners, baldly stated

and briefly discussed. Before saying more on the subject I shall await further details which will no doubt be given us presently.

JOHN F. RUNCIMAN.

AN INQUIRY INTO A CONVENTION.

IN the world, as the world appears to us through the medium of our best-beloved form of dramatic art, are many startling and mysterious creatures. But I think that of all the stock-figures in musical comedy none is so startling and mysterious as the young man of fashion. Our wonder at him is never blunted. Yet he is always the same. Always he wears the same vacuous face, into which a monocle is screwed. Always he utters, with the same drawl, the same jargon. Always he has no occupation, except the passive one of being attended by the same, or rather by a similar, bevy of girls. He addresses them collectively as "girls". He is "a bit chippy", but thinks it would be "awf'ly beastly jolly" if they would lunch with him at a restaurant which he names. (The name of the restaurant varies from year to year, and is the one thing that ever varies.) The "girls" seem to have a poor opinion of him, and make pert answers. "Oh, come now, I say, by Jove", he rejoins, "you're awf'ly beastly severe. Give a feller a chance". But I need not further describe his mannerisms and mode of life. We all know them by heart. Sometimes this young man of fashion cuts an amusing figure. Such actors as Mr. George Grossmith, the younger, and Mr. G. P. Huntley bring to the impersonation of him a quaint skill and humour. More often this young man of fashion is merely tedious. Tedious, except in his constant power to puzzle us. For whence came he? Where, in the actual world around us, are we to look for the like of him—to look for anything how faintly soever resembling him? Apparently, he is offered as a satire on an actual type. We send forth experience and imagination, hand in hand, to follow up the clue.

Like to like; so perhaps in the surrounding stalls and boxes we shall find a stray solution? There are many authentic young men of fashion in the stalls and boxes. But sight of them does but thicken the plot. For instance, not one of them wears a monocle: that ornament is in these days peculiar to middle-age. Nor does the face of one of them betoken vacuity or languor. They all look quite alert and intelligent. Masks, perhaps? But wait until the entr'acte, circulate among them in the foyer, take notes of their conversation. Their elocution does not support your mask theory. They talk briskly, clearly, without affectation—a trifle loudlier, perhaps, than need be, but one has no other complaint to make. And the matter of their conversation, as apart from its manner? Well, they are not discussing the fundamental truths of the spirit. You catch mostly the names of ladies, of horses, of the various kinds of motor-cars, of electoral constituencies, and of stocks and shares. Many of these youths are on the Stock Exchange, assiduous brokers or jobbers. Others are in the House of Commons. Others are private secretaries. Others are in the Guards. Very few indeed of them have no definite occupation. You are struck by the strenuousness of their minds. The things they talk about may not be of the highest or deepest kind; but the talkers have their wits about them; and there is a very decent flow of shrewdness and humour. Mental ability is not safely gauged by height or depth of topic. The value of the thing said depends not on the value of the thing it is said about. We are compelled to rank higher the mind of the average young man of fashion than the mind of the average "intellectual" at those literary tea-parties which I lately mentioned here. Good sense about trivialities is better than nonsense about things that matter. Musical comedy, by the way, has not yet attempted to portray these "intellectuals". A painter, wearing a velvet jacket, and singing as he paints the heroine with a mahl-stick, is the furthest point to which musical comedy will venture from its accustomed area. And its occasional painter seems to us not less verisimilar than its constant young man of fashion.

How came the convention? Was it always quite

fantastic, or was it once grounded on a fact that has slipped away? Let us try to trace it back. Musical comedy began only in the 'nineties, but this convention existed certainly before that decade. I can remember the burlesques of the later 'eighties, and in them was just the same young man of fashion that we know now. The only difference was that his interlocutors called him "chappie"—a name which, like its later equivalent, never had been heard except on the stage. He flourished, also, I am told, in the burlesques and farces of the 'seventies and 'sixties. His début appears to have been when Edward Sothorn created the part of Lord Dundreary. In that dark age he wore "Piccadilly weepers"; but otherwise he was as now he is: he had the monocle, and the vacuity, and the whole bag of tricks. But, though Sothorn first gave him to the stage, he had existed for some time in the pages of "Punch". It is likely that Sothorn derived him not from life but from the drawings and legends of John Leech. Did Leech, in his turn, derive him from life? I think it likelier that Leech derived him from the pages of Thackeray. There the figure was, ready-made, in the person of the Marquis of Farintosh. We cannot trace him back any further than that; and we may assume that Thackeray was his creator. Did Thackeray draw this type from observation or from his own inner consciousness? There is nothing to show that in that period the average young man of fashion was a fool. The Georgian dandies had been no fools. They had been, on the contrary, wits. The graces of intellect had been cultivated by them hardly less than the physical graces. Their tradition was kept bright by their followers in the Early-Victorian epoch. Count d'Orsay was no fool. We may be sure that among the young dandies, to whom he gave laws, there was no cult for fatuousness. Thackeray was not personally acquainted with them. He did not move in "the highest circles". Now, nothing can be so surely deduced from Thackeray's writings as that he would have liked to move constantly in those circles. He had a very real love for them. But whosoever loves the unattainable is bound to hate it also. The instinct of mankind against satire is really a very sound instinct. Satire is always dishonest. For it is always the expression of hatred for a thing hopelessly coveted. Who satirises humanity? None but he who, not having the common human advantages, is obsessed with admiration of them. Who satirises plutocracy? The pauper who is warmed by the notion of wealth. Who satirises aristocracy? The man who wishes he had been born an aristocrat. Thackeray wished that; and the Marquis of Farintosh was one of the natural outcomes of his wish. It must have pleased him to see this figment gradually accepted as a type. He may have had the further gratification of knowing that the figment reproduced itself as a fact. Art does often react on life, and it is quite possible that Farintosh, through Leech and Sothorn, may have cropped up as a type in the actual world. But an extinct fact is as negligible as a figment. There is no Farintosh to-day. (I am told that, as a matter of fact, there are several Farintoshes. But the rumour does not vitiate my conclusion.) Musical comedy, which vaunts especially the merit of being "up-to-date", should away with its musty pretence that Farintosh survives as a type.

MAX BEERBOHM.

THE CITY.

THE Christmas holidays are beginning to cast their shadow upon the markets, and nobody seems inclined to do business. Christmas time is either booming or very dull. There was an historical boom in American rails many years ago which reached its height during the Christmas week; and the year before last the abortive boom in Kaffirs began just about this time of the year. But these things are abnormal: the normally prevalent temper of the Stock Exchange at the close of the year is quiescent. In addition to the holiday feeling, the situation between Russia and Japan will not get itself settled. It is true that, according to the official press, Germany has declared her intention of not interfering in Far Eastern disputes. As it is certain that France has no intention of embroiling herself, all fear of Great Britain being drawn in is dispelled, as we are

only bound to help Japan in the event of her being attacked by two Powers. A war between Russia and Japan would therefore only affect Russian and Japanese bonds. Still the Stock Exchange does not like wars. Then the importation of Chinese labour into South Africa is not by any means a fait accompli. The agitation against it certainly seems contemptible enough, but if it can only be kept up until our Parliament meets in February, it is impossible to say what a weak Government would do under pressure. The probability, however, is that the Transvaal Legislature will get the decree passed by the first week in January: and as there is every reason to suppose that Lord Milner has got Mr. Lyttelton's approval in his pocket, this bogey ought to be out of the way very soon. The Bankers' Institute has been making another demonstration against the new fiscal policy, and it is quite clear that if Throgmorton Street is for Mr. Chamberlain, Lombard Street is against him. We fear that the controversy is exercising an unsettling effect upon business generally.

Against such a combination of hostile factors it need not be wondered at that Capel Court struggles in vain. At the beginning of the week indeed everything looked well. Consols touched 90: buyers even of Chatham and Dover stocks appeared: and Argentine Rails were buoyant. In this latter market, Buenos Ayres and Pacific Ordinary rose to 114, Rosario Ordinary to 91, and Rosario Deferred to 81. On Thursday, whether owing to Christmas or the Far East or smaller traffic returns, there was a reaction of 2 points down in the leading shares. However we think that Argentine Rails will be a good market for the next six months, barring, of course, accidents to the maize crop, or a general bouleversement. Rosario Ordinary are almost certain to go to par—their financial year closes in a few weeks—and there is no reason why Buenos Ayres and Pacifics should not go to 130, as they are earning at the rate of a 10 per cent. dividend. It is curious, as showing how speculation interferes with legitimate values, that the prices of Indian mines are always kept at such a level as to return the investor 20 to 25 per cent., which is what one ought to get from a mine. The Champion Reef for instance has just paid a dividend of 165 per cent.: but the price of the shares is only £8, which yields more than 20 per cent. The prices of Kaffir shares on the other hand are pushed so high by speculators that the best of them yield at present dividends about 5 per cent. to a purchaser. Not that there is any speculation in Kaffirs at present; but the prices have been put too high, and are kept there by powerful interests. In a boom, of course, no one asks so impertinent a question as what will a share yield? Men only ask, what will it go to? We shall see all this again in South African mines, though when it is impossible to say. If the Jungle market ever recovers from its sleeping sickness Taquah and Abossos ought to be the first to rise; as the recently published report of the directors shows that the property is a valuable one, and that the development work has been systematically and vigorously carried out. Taquah and Abossos once stood at 5. There have been no important flotations during the week.

CONTRASTS BETWEEN LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

THERE are some interesting comparisons to be made between Fire and Life insurance. In nearly every form of Life assurance the claim will have to be paid sooner or later. The only contingency that enters in is the time of death, which affects in most cases the total cost of the policy, by determining the number of premiums required, and, usually, the amount of the sum assured in consequence of the larger or smaller additions by bonuses due to the duration of the policy. In Fire insurance, on the other hand, the contingency insured against is financial loss by the occurrence of a fire. A man may pay Fire premiums for the whole of his life and never experience a fire: hence a convenient distinction between the words "Insurance" and "Assurance". "Insurance" may be employed in cases where a claim may, or may not, occur, and "Assurance" limited to policies which are certain to become claims at some time or other.

Another important distinction between the two classes of business is the nature of the experience which exists for determining the rates of premium in Life assurance and Fire insurance respectively: in the former the only matters of importance to be taken into account are the rate of mortality which is known within narrow limits, the future rate of interest which can be approximately estimated, and the future rate of expenditure, which is under the control of the management. In Fire insurance, on the contrary, no such definite guidance can be obtained from past experience, with the exception of the better class of risks. Anything like hazardous classes of business are subject to considerable fluctuation from time to time, and whether or not the analysed experience of the past would reveal some average result that could be relied upon for future guidance no such analysed experience is at present available. It is found that the rates for particular classes of risks need revision from time to time, and this revision is possible because the Fire insurance contract is made from year to year, by contrast with Life assurance contracts, which are of a permanent nature, although in both cases the price of insurance protection has to be fixed in advance. It is the temporary character of Fire insurance contracts which enables the business of Fire insurance to be conducted on a stable basis.

Another point, which throws some light upon the treatment of Fire insurance companies by municipal bodies, is the question whether it is the business of Fire offices to minimise the results of financial loss by fire, or only to distribute among the whole body of policy-holders the cost of Fire losses. The London County Council collects from the Fire insurance companies a pro rata contribution towards the expenses of the Fire Brigade, and the offices themselves maintain a Salvage Corps for the purpose of minimising the loss of property by fire. Life offices are not expected to contribute towards the cost of maintaining the health of the community, or even to endeavour to prolong the lives of their policy-holders. It is not long since a policy-holder wrote to the Life office in which he was assured, saying that he suffered from a disease which could be cured by an operation. Personally, he could not afford the operation, and he asked the Life office to avoid the payment of a premature claim by paying the expenses of the operation. The company paid for the operation but such a course raises a large question as to the policy to be adopted by Life offices in connexion with improving the health of policy-holders.

There is yet one other contrast to consider. Life assurance may quite appropriately endeavour to make its policies as profitable as possible to the persons assured. In Fire insurance it is universally recognised that no one can be allowed to make a financial profit out of a fire. A man, whose property is burnt, is repaid the value of the property at the time the fire occurred, but a Fire office does not profess to insure against loss by wear and tear, and consequently cannot pay the original cost of goods which have deteriorated in value by lapse of time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE WOOL TRADE.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Maulesden, Brechin, N.B., 16 December, 1903.

SIR,—In your issue of the 12th inst. commenting upon Mr. Asquith's speeches on the fiscal question you say:—"At Bradford Mr. Asquith certainly put a very different construction on the figures of the wool trade from what their face value suggests. But whether the recent increased consumption of wool per man in this country means all that Mr. Asquith finds in it is, to our mind, very doubtful. Has wool clothing largely replaced other clothing? If so, the increase is not necessarily evidence of advance in the total of national trade."

Let me, in a word, give at least a partial answer to your question. Until within the last few years there was a very large trade in Forfarshire in linen ducks which were used by all classes of tradesmen, mechanics and others for overalls or "slop" garments, and also

by agricultural labourers in England for smocks. The manufacture of ducks is now a thing of the past. Smocks are hardly ever seen in agricultural England, while the mechanic has found a substitute in the shape of dark blue woollen serge garments. Thus what the woollen trade has gained in this department the linen trade has lost to its great detriment.

I am, yours, &c.

JOHN B. DON.

JUDICIAL SELECTIONS.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

14 December.

SIR,—In your article last Saturday upon Chancellor Tristram you refer to his connexion with "that truly great ecclesiastical lawyer, A. J. Stephen." The person indicated is obviously Dr. A. J. Stephens. As my father, the late Sir James Stephen, made occasional appearances in ecclesiastical litigation at about the same time, I venture to ask you to correct the mistake.

The circumstance that in an article upon Mr. Justice Kennedy the writer mentioned Sir Francis Jeune and Justices Barnes and Phillimore (though he qualified the statement as to the latter) as having been appointed by Lord Herschell seems to indicate that his legal memory of what happened as long as fifteen years ago is imperfect. Sir F. Jeune and Mr. Justice Barnes were both appointed by Lord Halsbury before Mr. Gladstone came into office in 1892, and Mr. Justice Phillimore by the same Chancellor in 1897 or 1898. Mr. Justice Kennedy is the only judge ever appointed by Lord Herschell in the King's Bench or Probate Divisions.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HERBERT STEPHEN.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION FOR WOMEN.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

South Croydon, 17 December.

SIR,—The recent dismissal of my appeal by the Bench of Judges having called forth several absurd reasons why women should not be admitted to the Bar, I think it is my duty to answer and comment upon them to the best of my ability. Commencing with the Judges' answer to my appeal "that there was no precedent and no reason to create one" we have the climax of absurdity as it was simply begging the question and in reality no answer at all. Next in order comes the objection that if women were allowed to plead in Court justice would no longer be blind; in other words, the presiding Judge would be so fascinated with the lady lawyer, that he could not administer justice impartially. This I consider a grave slander on the Bench, for although we are at present opposed, no one has a greater respect and admiration of our Judges than myself. Then again it is argued that if one party in an action were to be represented by a woman and the other by a man, the counsel would not be able to abuse each other. Surely that would make no great difference in the practice and procedure of law. We frequently witness extremely undignified and protracted wrangles between opposing counsel on matters quite beside the issue at stake. Even if a male member of the Bar so far forgot himself as to abuse or insult a woman which I do not for one moment think anyone would, no doubt it would be met by her with dignified silence and contempt. These are a very fair specimen of the reasons against the admission of women, and I will now give my own arguments on the subject. In the first place it must be understood that I give only my own opinion, other women aspirants to the Bar may look at matters in a different light. Tact, patience and the power of endurance are the great essentials of a successful career and these are acknowledged to be the natural endowments of womankind. As far as I am concerned it is a very wrong idea that women wish to overwhelm men and take away their work and profession. There is I believe no limit to the number of men admitted to the Bar and a few women more or less cannot make much difference. I only wish for a very small share of the work and should be content to remain a humble counsel all my life, for in my opinion no woman should ever aspire to

the Bench. In other countries women are considered capable of assisting in the administration of law while in England "the most enlightened nation of the world" their request to do so is treated with ridicule and contempt.

I am yours truly,
BERTHA CAVE.

THE ETHICS OF SPORT.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Wokingham, Berks, 5 December.

SIR,—Can you allow me to reply to the letter of Mr. A. R. Haig Brown?

I cannot think that it is a good thing to train boys to "sport". The word "sport" implies that men find pleasure in paining and killing the lower animals. This appears to me to be wrong. For one thing, it impairs sympathy and generosity. Paining and life-taking ought surely to be done with reluctance and at the prompting of necessity. I grant that men are naturally inclined to indulgence in blood-sports, but those who fight against the inclination and subdue it, win a self-mastery that raises them in the moral scale, giving them a nobler courage and a spirit that would lead them to stand up vigorously against the strong in defence of the weak. That temper is always wanted in human life. This may be a counsel of perfection, which few will reach, but nevertheless it indicates the goal towards which religion should urge us.

Mr. Brown is of opinion that "sport" should be retained in the interest of the animals themselves, because it tends to their preservation. But this proposal is unsatisfactory, for while it leaves some creatures to enjoy their life, it exposes others to agony inflicted by the sportsman. It were better to kill the latter outright than abandon them to the fate they have often to endure.

What does the humanitarian ask for in regard to sport? Amongst other things, I should say something of this sort. The fox, the otter and the badger might be exterminated in as merciful a way as possible instead of being preserved for sport. Tame-stag hunting, still carried on by about twenty packs of hounds, ought at once to cease. Wild deer should be skilfully destroyed with the rifle, not chased to death. (I regret to hear reports of Scotch deer being made to suffer needlessly through random shooting.) Sportsmen should learn to walk, and exercise patience, and beat up their grouse and partridges, and refrain from firing into coverts. The hare should not be hunted with beagles; it is a slow, torturing method of destruction. And as to coursing hares, I must say that, when I was in the thick of all these things fifty years ago, I never liked the sight of the agonised quarry, with its eyes almost starting from its head, and straining every nerve to keep out of the jaws of the greyhounds. Big pheasant shoots, as at present conducted, have bad features. The gunners frequently shoot as long as the light enables them to distinguish an object. Then the wounded game have to lie till the keeper's party come on the scene next morning. The shoots should end at an early hour and injured game be recovered, as far as possible, the same day. Rabbits cry loudly for protection from ill-usage. It is a standing disgrace that they should be caught, and held, perhaps the whole night, in spring-toothed traps, with the chance of a stoat biting them most likely in the eyes. The horrors of rabbit-coursing surpass description. If anyone doubts it, let him pay a visit to Worcester Park, near Wimbledon, some Sunday, and judge for himself. Shooting birds from traps—pigeons, sparrows, starlings, &c., has in it nothing that can foster true manly qualities. Live-bait should not be used in fishing. To sum up. As a step in the right direction, Parliament might enact the Spurious Sports Bill, which Mr. Corrie Grant has in hand. It would put down tame-deer hunting, trap-shooting, and rabbit-coursing. As sportsmen are able to wean themselves gradually from the love of chasing and killing animals, they might bestow their patronage on the drag-hunt, suitable alike for horsemen and pedestrians, the clay-pigeon shoot, and the whippet-race.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
J. STRATTON.

THE ETON HARE-HUNT.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

New Quay, Cornwall.

SIR,—Your correspondents, who have been running in the Eton School Harriers, will like to hear that the case is far worse now than it was sixty years ago. Then the authorities of the Royal College knew as little, officially, about the existence of any hunting by the boys as they did about the boats, or hockey or any straying into the town, or on the Slough Road. The consciences then of the Reverend Provost and the Reverend Head Master were not stained as they are supposed to be now. Moreover there was nothing which could be called cruelty, even by Mr. Coleridge. The pack of beagles (this was their name in those days) consisted of a couple of small half-bred harriers, and a very large and old fox-hound. These were kept by a cad on the Brocas, and they lived in absolute harmony and in the same kennel with the fox, which they hunted. This poor fellow had lost one of his fore legs in a trap, which made confinement a kindness, and he neither ran far nor fast. So when the Master, his whip, and his friends rode, as they did occasionally, a drag was preferred, and the fox stayed at home. The young tutors of those days, Luxmore, Eliot, or Corkesby sometimes happened by chance to be riding in the same direction. But they took care to see nothing amiss.

OLD ETONIAN.

THE BOARD SCHOOL GIRL.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

78 Gildabrook Road, Eccles,
1 December, 1903.

SIR,—I think that Mrs. Steel is quite justified in her main contention that our education is too bookish. The human child is an active animal with a strong love of destructive analysis, and to hypnotise him by voice and manner and by setting him to gaze at a white surface covered with black marks till he reaches a state of passive receptivity is contrary to nature. Of course when school work consisted of first pouring into and then pouring out of a child for an examiner's benefit a certain amount of intellectual Bovril those "little pitchers" which sat stillest were the easiest to put under the tap. But now that we expect them to be filled with intelligence mere passivity is at a discount, and our ideas of "order" are melting before our desire for progress.

Real intellectual effort produces in fact a surplus energy that clamours to be worked off in bodily activity, and real learning must be accompanied by doing. This lesson has already been learnt by those responsible for infants' schools, as well as by those who provide the laboratories, woodwork, cookery and dressmaking rooms for senior scholars. But between these happy lands lies a paper desert wherein the children lose sight of reality and rely entirely on their teachers for guidance across an arid plain of symbols.

We need more of the spirit of inquiry, of individualised activity in our schools. The children should be discoverers engaged in original research—a phrase which means in this connexion not the extension of the bounds of knowledge but the re-discovery by each individual of already ascertained truth for the sake of the exercise such research affords. Only by some such means and by keeping in touch with matter and reality can we hope to develop that sense of individual responsibility and consequent self-respect, self-control, and self-reliance which are so needed in the crowded life of to-day.

I am, &c.

FRANK J. ADKINS.

DARK DAYS FOR THE LONDON FLOWER WOMEN.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

8 Sekforde Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.

SIR,—Probably no class of the community has suffered more through the incessant rains of the past season than the 5,000 flower-sellers of the streets, many

of whose faces are so familiar to those whose business constantly calls them into the chief thoroughfares of the metropolis. These poor women have a rough time when the weather is tolerably propitious, but when a bad season like the present has to be faced, the condition of large numbers of them is pitiable. The busy workers of the Flower Girls' Mission inaugurated by the late Lord Shaftesbury are familiar with every phase of want and suffering endured during the winter by these toilers of the street, and much is done in a practical common-sense manner to alleviate real distress and render a helping hand to the truly industrious and deserving. We are threatened during the winter with trouble and want beyond the average, and our committee are most anxious to do all that is possible to cope with exceptional distress.

Materials for a substantial dinner to 1,500 families on Christmas Day is a part of our programme, and the sick and infirm among them with the children will receive special attention.

Will not some of the kind readers of the SATURDAY REVIEW stand by us and assist by their monetary gifts and warm clothing to brighten the dreary homes of not a few of these poor folk?

Contributions may be forwarded to our Treasurer, F. A. Bevan, Esq., J.P., 54 Lombard Street, E.C., or clothing and money may also be sent to

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. GROOM,

Secretary of the Watercress and Flower Girls' Christian Mission.

[We hope this appeal will meet with some response from our readers.—Ed. S.R.]

CAPITALS AND DEITY.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Palazzo Sacchetti, Rome, 4 December, 1903.

SIR,—It is not my practice to reply to criticism, and the criticism of my "Cities" which I have just read in the SATURDAY REVIEW of 28 November has given me nothing but pleasure. There is, however, a query appended to it which I am afraid I must answer, not on my own account, but in order to exonerate my printer and my proof reader from a charge of "want of education and decorum" which should have fallen on myself alone. I, my printer, and my proof-reader, are made jointly responsible for the fact that "there are four pronominal references to Almighty God in these pages, none of which is spelled with a capital", and it is assumed that I am not likely to have deliberately committed "such a solecism". May I therefore say that all the "pronominal references to Almighty God in these pages" were spelled on the proof-sheets with capital letters, and that I corrected what seems to me a modern typographical affectation, preferring to commit a solecism, if such it be, in company with the Authorised Version of the Bible?

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

ARTHUR SYMONS.

[What object is gained by ignoring a convention almost universally observed? Disregard of this convention usually is due to an intention to deny or belittle Divinity; why should Mr. Symons, who has not such intention, go out of his way to be confounded with those who have? Even agnostics usually adopt the capital to avoid needless offence. We do not see that a Biblical archaism is binding on modern typographic use.—Ed. S.R.]

"THE MAGAZINE OF ART" AND THE CHANTREY TRUSTEES.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

21 Cadogan Gardens, S.W., 12 December, 1903.

SIR,—Mr. MacColl tells us that he framed his indictment of the Chantrey Trustees "in the most exact and moderate terms", and then, professing to quote,

in inverted commas, his "own measured terms", quietly substitutes the word "administered" for "mal-administered"—which he really used. If, as I understand, by "moderation" he defines his charge against the Royal Academy of deliberate malversation of trust funds for their own benefit, I have nothing further to say.

As to his other question—whether or not the Academy has acted in contravention of the plain terms of Chantrey's Will—if, as is hinted, the Trustees assert that the pictures bought were in fact "of the highest merit that could be obtained", and that their critics in the matter are not, like themselves, practical judges of picture-painting, the question becomes one of opinion. And if they fortify themselves by pointing to the words of the Will, that the President and Council shall lay out the monies "when and as they shall think it expedient", I do not see how they are to be convicted of breach of trust, conscious or unconscious. My own opinion, as I have already stated it, is that pictures have been bought which ought not to have been bought: as I wrote in the "Magazine of Art" months ago—"The sooner Academicians look beyond Burlington House for Chantrey purposes the better: for the disposition which has gradually grown up to think that Chantrey left the money for the purpose of buying 'good', even the best, pictures from the annual exhibition of the Academy is not in our opinion justified by the strict reading of the Will itself." Yet, in the face of this we have the persistent parrot cry of Mr. MacColl, re-echoed in sympathetic quarters, that I am defending the administration of the Chantrey Fund. As he justly says, the matter is not of the first importance, yet in spite of disproof he clings with a curious devotion to his initial misrepresentation.

He tells us that his interpretation is supported by high judicial authority. But he must not think that he is alone in respect of high judicial support. He perhaps forgets that the Chantrey Trustees, when in doubt on a point in the will, carried the case into Court; and, unless my memory is at fault, they obtained high legal opinion also on the question whether they would be acting within their legal powers in buying works by Royal Academicians.

The letter of Mr. Bowyer Nichols is undated, so that I assume it was written before he read my reply, several times repeated, to the view taken by the few, that I imputed an "interested motive", and spoke of "the workings of a clique". I neither used the expressions, nor implied nor believed what they signify. I may add that, as he rightly supposes, the paragraph he cites in the "Westminster Gazette" escaped me. I am touched by Mr. Bowyer Nichols' friendly appeal to me to "look up" the Bible in future before I embark upon controversy, and I thank him for his pious suggestion and kindly solicitude. But I would point out that his selection of a quotation is not fortunate; for it is not my practice, in contending for a principle, to be influenced or intimidated by the mere number of my opponents.

When Mr. MacColl, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Quilter (who relieved the tedium of this discussion with the characteristic admission that he had not read my article but could not let a day pass without giving it the lie), and the other gentlemen who have raised such a turmoil over my article and broken so sadly into my time, come to look back on the debate with calmness, they will recognise how their haste has led them into error and injustice. Perhaps, even, they will make the amende honorable—we shall see. No doubt it was vastly irritating that the Academy should have ignored all attacks and resisted all appeals for a reply. But that was no sufficient reason why they should rush at a false conclusion like a flock of sheep, importing (some of them) in their onslaught on me ill-feeling and personalities, as if they belonged to the unreasoning multitude. A fairer and a more dignified course would be to repair their error by starting afresh on their crusade, with real moderation and ordinary courtesy, to convince the Royal Academy of its misconception in its reading of the Will.

Yours obediently,

M. H. SPIELMANN.

REVIEWS.

EGYPT'S GODS.

"The Gods of the Egyptians." By E. A. Wallis Budge. 2 vols. London: Methuen. 1903. £3 3s.

THERE was an undoubted lack of some generally useful book of reference on Egyptian mythology. Wilkinson's "Manners and Customs" gives an imperfect and very late view; and the admirable work of Dr. Wiedemann is all too brief. Dr. Budge by compiling a full account of the various gods as they appeared in the best known periods has supplied the need of the English public with considerable success, though his book does not attempt to trace the history of each god through the fluctuations of his worship, or in all the views of his character. The work is mainly based on the Books of the Dead, which have been the author's principal study hitherto. So strongly has this influenced the idea of the work that all the gods are figured in 78 coloured plates, got up by a modern draughtsman to look like papyrus paintings. This experiment needed much more knowledge of Egyptian subjects and art than is shown here. To say nothing of the figures, even the well-known crown of Lower Egypt is seldom drawn correctly, and the hieroglyphs of the scenes are very weak. It would have been far better to give photographs of original sculptures, and we hope that in any future edition the plates will not be modified by modern changes, and will represent the art as well as the gods.

One of the principal points of general discussion is the monotheism of the Egyptians. The author has for many years insisted on the texts which refer to God in much the same manner as a modern monotheist; "to be pleasing unto God", or "he that is favoured by God", or "the gifts of God", all seem to point to a belief in a single God. Yet who was this God? We can hardly suppose some deity quite unrepresented otherwise in the mythology. Either it was (1) any god who happened to be adored by the reader, or (2) some one god who was referred to thus without a specific name, or (3) a general idea, such as "the divinity" of the Stoics. Dr. Budge inclines to the first view; yet in one place he gives support to the second view, thus, "Osiris held a very prominent place . . . and in some passages he is referred to simply as 'god', without the addition of any name. No other god of the Egyptians was ever mentioned or alluded to in this manner. . . ." According to this quotation it should be Osiris who is always referred to vaguely as "god". But the subject does not seem by any means cleared; and perhaps some parallel cases among modern polytheists would help us best to understand it.

The question of the original monotheism or polytheism is not satisfactorily dealt with. In one place we read:—"Judging from the evidence of the recently discovered monuments of the predynastic and archaic periods, we must admit that polytheism appears to be older than monotheism". Yet six pages further we read:—"It is not the religion itself which has cruel, ridiculous, and indecent dogmas, but the myths where-with generations of foolish priests obscured the pure beliefs in monotheism and immortality which seem to have existed in Egypt from the earliest times." Here we seem to see the a priori view of a pure original monotheism still held in spite of the evidence of the earlier age of polytheism. The facts, so far as we can really trace them in the earliest stages of the mythology, show a simpler stage the further back we go. Even the great triad of Osiris, Isis and Horus is decomposed, and Horus appears independent as Horus the elder, Isis is a virgin goddess, and Osiris is quite apart from them, according to the statements of Maspero. We are thus led to the idea of each group of people having a tribal god, and all polytheism arising from amalgamation of tribes. Yet even this original monotheism will hardly justify its being called a "pure belief", which was only spoiled by "foolish priests" and had nothing in it "cruel, ridiculous, and indecent". The people of so early a stage of culture cannot have had our notions on such points, for our views of humanity and decency would have been quite inappropriate to their condition. Maspero is nearer

the mark when he sees in the more savage elements of the religion the survivals of the earlier stages.

Another matter of general interest appears in the statement that the Sphinx "existed in the time of Khephren, the builder of the Second Pyramid, and was, most probably, very old even at that early period. It may be noted in passing that the 'Sphinx' at Gizeh was intended to be a guardian and protector of the dead and of their tombs, and nothing else". . . . Now as none of the tombs at Gizeh are more than half a century or so older than Khephren, if the Sphinx was only to guard them, he cannot have been "very old" at that time. The oldest Sphinx dated is of the time of Pepy, several centuries later, and there is no trace of early authority for the age of the Sphinx at Gizeh.

Among matters on which there are considerable differences of opinion from the statements of Dr. Budge may be noted the origin of the symbol for "god". The view that this is an axe is continued, although Mr. Griffith's suggestion that it is a mummy bandage has been well enforced by all the early forms now known, which have two projections which cannot possibly be the blade of an axe. The description of the Aten worship as "sensual" seems very hard upon an iconoclast faith, which had so pure and abstract a monotheism, devoid of all passions and anthropomorphic myths. Osiris is stated to have had "the earliest dynastic centres of his worship at Abydos" and Jetta; whereas the excavations of the temple have shown no trace of his worship there at all in the earlier dynasties. And strangely there is no mention of the celebrated granite bier of Osiris found at Abydos, though many drawings of Osiris on biers of much later date are copied. The vegetative character of Osiris is hardly dwelt on enough, the important work of Frazer on this being entirely ignored.

Several of the gods are merged under other headings. The very important double god Apuatu of the north and of the south is only allowed a separate existence in the south, and the northern form is stated to be the same as Anubis. But the two forms are both entirely independent of Anubis in name and character, and occupy a far more important place on the early monuments. The great god Min is merged under Amen, whereas he is entirely independent, as much so as Ra; and Min the all-father is the correlative of Hathor the all-mother. Hershefi, Rannut, Khentamenti and others are original and independent gods, which are by no means mere variants of others.

It is to be regretted that there are not more references to sources. Not one of the plates has its source stated, except a few from the papyrus of Ani. Where references are given they are commonly to Lanzone's Dictionary; and though that is an invaluable index of reference, the quotation should go back to the original source there used. This leaning on second-hand information extends also to Max Müller's work; and in one case (ii. 285) a hearsay statement is given from him which a reference to the original author would have shown to be misunderstood. We need at every turn to get back to the original sources more, and to show what are the authorities and their dates, and the original nature of the monuments quoted.

However these requirements of the student will not affect the public; and no doubt such volumes will be found of great use to the general reader who wishes to know the gods of the Egyptians of one period, without entering on historic or artistic detail. As a useful and acceptable book of reference this will fulfil an undoubted need; and all that we have noticed in criticism of it might readily be amended, while the body of the work remains the most useful publication which the author has produced.

"SUPPED FULL OF HORRORS."

"Tortures of the Christian Martyrs." Translated and adapted by A. R. Allinson. London and Paris: Printed for the Subscribers. 1903.

THIS book was first published in Italian in 1591 by Father Gallonio, a learned Oratorian, who had in view the edification of the faithful. With what view the present sumptuously printed translation has been

produced we cannot imagine: seemingly to lie about on drawing-room tables, though the quarto form, it is true, was rendered necessary by the reproduction of the forty-six original copperplates. Pretence of edification there is none, for the reading of these sickening pages and pictures could only benefit persons who have a firm faith in an Almighty Providence: to anyone else the torments endured by the martyrs must seem an appalling futility. But a "Publisher's Note" at the beginning of the volume expressly disavows the attitude of religious belief. The writer actually quotes the passage from the "Abbesse de Jouarre" in which Renan, with an odious smirk about "l'Amour", insinuates that the last hours of the witnesses for Christ were frequently spent in licentiousness. With such a preface the reader is introduced to a recital, in minutest detail, of unimaginable horrors. Whatever physical excruciation devilish ingenuity has ever been able to devise is here described. When we speak of tigerish cruelty, or say "homo homini lupus", we libel tiger and wolf.

An intensely humanitarian age like our own, which has almost lost the belief in the absolute and exclusive claim of any one religion, is likely to recoil from the description of acute bodily torments endured for the sake of religious truth with petulant blame rather than admiration for the constancy of the sufferers, and with reproach against a Being who required such loyalty to Himself. He foretold to His disciples the coming persecutions, and bade them fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul; for after they have killed the body, they have no more that they can do. The apostolic writer speaks of a good report through faith obtained by those who had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings, who were stoned, were sawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword, who wandered about among dens and caves in sheepskins and goatskins, being destitute, afflicted, tormented; of whom the world was not worthy. But the soft and sceptical modern spirit asks, was it tanti? And if there be indeed a Power invisible, by whom the hairs of His saints' heads are numbered, then it asks, in Shakespeare's words,

"O God, seest Thou this and bear'st so long?"

None the worse was thought of Emin Pasha for exchanging his creed under duress. When the Peking Legations were relieved and the unprintable things which the Christian natives had suffered were known over here or guessed at, the average club-land feeling was one of anger against a Christianity which demands such fidelity unto death. No; except for a very few, we do not think the re-issue of Gallonio's work will tend to edification. On the other hand, though it has been called a kind of papist and continental "Foxe's Book of Martyrs", it could never have the mischievous popularity of that inaccurate work, over the absorbing pages of which such multitudes of young people have pored.

The worthy Father seems to be unconscious of awkwardly possible questions about "devildoms of Spain", about the inquisitor's torch, the cord, dungeon and rack. On the other hand he in passing has many references to the atrocities practised by "the Anglican schismatics", and also by the foreign Calvinists. That there were horrible acts perpetrated by the Huguenots can hardly be denied, and as for Elizabethan employment of torture, there was enough of it at any rate to shut our mouths. The question is which is worse—to inflict torment out of pure passion and the feeling of the necessity of "putting down" dangerous people, or to do it from deliberate religious motives. St. Paul approved the "destruction of the flesh that the spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord". But whatever "delivery to Satan" implied it did not imply boiling oil, red-hot chair, or mice inserted into the entrails. Yet Reformers, like anti-Reformers, carried out, or believed in, autos-da-fé—Latimer, Cranmer, Jewell, Beza, Calvin, as much as St. Louis, St. Dominic, Alva or Bonner—Hallam even speaks of persecution as the deadly original sin of the Reformed communions. Everyone knows what Cromwell did to the trembling Agags of Wexford and Drogheda, but the New England atrocities of the Pilgrim Fathers—who "first fell on their knees, and then fell on the

aborigines", and a little later whipped and burnt their fellow-Christians—are often forgotten. Milton averred, "We have no warrant to regard conscience which is not founded on Scripture", and even the mild Baxter repudiated the idea of toleration as sinful. Ecclesia non sitit sanguinem. From St. Ambrose and St. Martin onwards there was always a more or less effectual testifying against cruelty. But St. Augustine approved the death sentence upon idolaters, and, however modern sentiment may protest, intolerance was always an essential note of the Christian religion. Paganism on the other hand was "magnificently indifferent" to religious disputings. Victor Hugo speaks of Torquemada's "amour sublime". But the eyes of no ethnic philosopher or flamen gushed out with water because men kept not God's law. Deorum iniuriæ dis curæ was their principle, unless indeed the gods made themselves unpleasant, and then what fury could be turned against religious innovators. Father Gallonio reminds us gruesomely. Usually the motive was political, social, or commercial. No one talks religious liberalism more beautifully than Marcus Aurelius. Yet he put 10,000 innocent subjects to death for being Christians, many of them with torture. Of course thought is free. You cannot pound up the crows by shutting the park gates. But the Empire aimed at an outward and civic conformity. The Church desired men's souls, and aimed at conviction of error through pain.

After all it is astonishing how a creed propagated by sword and crucifix has stuck—e.g. in South America, in Portuguese India, in Russia roughly evangelised by the Teutonic knights, or among Saxons and Wends forcibly baptised by Charlemagne. The torch of the inquisitor welded Spain into a united kingdom. Persuasion through force is not a method suited to our day. But in most ages, as Sidonia in "Lothair" remarks, intolerance has been an element of strength. At any rate no one ever had a fervent faith without trying to put pressure upon others, and pressure may mean anything from a hint to a thumbscrew. Christianity for the first time gave men something worth contending about. On the other hand they that take the sword shall perish by the sword. "Seine's em-purpled flood," for instance, has had its nemesis. Gallonio, of course, only deals with the physical details of persecution. Even Tacitus' short account of the Neronian repression is terrible enough. The shuddering reader finds himself hoping that when men had the callousness to inflict such cruelties they had stronger nerves than ourselves to bear them. They were differently strung from us. And they were wound up. One knows how in battle a few additional pulsations of the blood cause insensibility to wound. Yet when all is said the Christian is forced to attribute the incredible fortitude of the martyrs, many of whom were women and children, to a strength which was not their own and which did not fail them at the crisis.

GUESSING AT HISTORY.

"The Popish Plot." By John Pollock. London: Duckworth. 1903. 10s. net.

"The Popish Plot and its Newest Historian." By the Rev. John Gerard S.J. London: Longmans. 1903. 6d.

MR. POLLOCK states that in the opinion of the late Lord Acton there were three quite unravelled mysteries in the Popish Plot: "What was going on between Coleman and Père-la-Chaise; how Oates got hold of the wrong story; and who killed Godfrey". Mr. Pollock seems to be quite confident that he has succeeded in finding satisfactory answers to these questions. He begins by assuming that there was some kind of plot directed by Coleman, the Duke of York's secretary, against the Government and the Established Church. It is probable that this opinion of Mr. Pollock's is correct, although, as Mr. Gerard with some justice points out in his interesting pamphlet, he brings forward scarcely any new evidence in support of his assertions. The correspondence of Coleman, however, and the information supplied by the Earl of Berkshire on his death-bed

certainly point to the existence of some kind of plot in 1678 either to force Charles II. to take action on behalf of the Roman Catholics or to thrust him from the throne. The Jesuits at this period were particularly active, but it is extremely unlikely that they could have carried out a revolution in the Government if such indeed had been their intention. Mr. Gerard finds fault with Mr. Pollock for his statement that the views of the Jesuits were opposed to those of the majority of English Roman Catholics. But in support of Mr. Pollock's view must be taken the evidence of the French Ambassador Ruigny who wrote that the conduct of the Jesuits was detestable not only to Protestants and the Government, but to many Catholics also, "because they would introduce an authority without limits and push Mr. Coleman to make such strange steps which must precipitate them into destruction".

If such a division of opinion existed amongst the Roman Catholics, it is obvious that no plot to upset the existing government had any chance of success without the active assistance of France. We doubt whether Louis XIV. was ever fired by any particular desire to convert this country to Roman Catholicism. His policy was to prevent the English Government interfering in his schemes of European expansion, and he was therefore just as willing to supply the Whig leaders with funds to persecute the Roman Catholics as he was to bribe Charles to re-establish the old religion. If Titus Oates was right, therefore, as Mr. Pollock affirms, and a Roman Catholic plot did really exist, we are inclined to think that the scheme was of an indefinite character, that the great majority of Roman Catholics knew nothing about it and that, although "the death of the King was talked of in Jesuit seminaries on the Continent", Charles was perfectly right when he treated the supposed plot to murder him as an absurdity.

In Mr. Pollock's opinion the murder of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey is the key to the plot. He is convinced that the murder was perpetrated by the Jesuits, but in support of his opinion he produces no real evidence for he discountenances the testimony of the informer Dugdale at Lord Stafford's trial in 1680. He bases his view upon an hypothesis which he is perfectly entitled to form, but which can scarcely be considered as evidence, namely that Coleman by some mistake disclosed to Godfrey the fact that the famous Jesuit Congregation was held at the Duke of York's house on 24 April 1678, not at the White Horse tavern as Oates had stated. This fact if published would, Mr. Pollock thinks, have meant the political ruin of the Duke of York. "The Exclusion Bill would have been unnecessary. James would have been successfully impeached and would have been lucky to have escaped with his head on his shoulders. Charles would hardly have been able to withstand the outcry for the recognition of the Protestant duke as heir to the throne."

Having adopted this view of the political state of the country at the time, it is perfectly easy for Mr. Pollock to go a step further and explain that Godfrey's murder was a successful political move from a Roman Catholic point of view—an assumption based of course upon his own theory of the necessity for the crime to which we imagine the Roman Catholics in 1678 would have demurred.

We confess that we are not convinced by Mr. Pollock's ingenious suppositions. First we doubt whether the publication of the "stupendous fact" that the Jesuit Congregation had been held at S. James' Palace would have had the far-reaching effects he suggests. The country had known that the Duke of York was a Roman Catholic as early as 1676. James was no doubt extremely unpopular, but he could always count upon the valuable support of the King—for there is little foundation for Mr. Pollock's assertion that the brothers hated each other—and it is doubtful whether the Duke of Monmouth, even with Shaftesbury's assistance, would have received any very large measure of popular support, judging at any rate from subsequent history. Secondly it is almost inconceivable that Coleman should have let out the secret to Godfrey, unless he could entirely depend upon the magistrate's discretion, nor is it any argument against the Jesuits that Godfrey went about in fear of his life. He might quite as easily

have dreaded those who were engineering the plot, whose chief witness Oates he had declared after examination to be perjured. Finally the murder was so clumsily managed and made public that it is almost impossible to believe that it was the work of so intelligent a body as the Society of Jesus, even supposing that Mr. Pollock's theories are correct. Godfrey was a magistrate who enjoyed a great reputation in London. His disbelief in Oates would have had a considerable influence upon public opinion. He was a friend of the Duke of York's and well disposed towards the Roman Catholics. Had he by accident discovered the fact that the Jesuits had held their meeting at S. James', although he might have told the King, it is extremely improbable that he would have made the matter public. It was only upon his death, as Mr. Pollock admits, that the firm conviction of the reality of the Popish plot was grounded, under cover of which the Whig party under Shaftesbury nearly succeeded in changing the legitimate succession to the throne and destroying the power of the Crown. In our opinion, therefore, despite Mr. Pollock's disconcerting confidence in his own theory, it is just as likely that the Green Ribbon Club or their supporters who had so much to gain by the murder, were responsible for the death of Godfrey as the Society of Jesus.

MURDERING THE BIBLE'S ENGLISH.

"Stories from the Old Old Bible." By L. T. Meade. London: Newnes. 1903. 7s. 6d. net.

INSTINCT prompted us to ignore this book; for a spinner of girls' stories who thought herself competent to re-write the Bible could hardly require any other attention. But the title of the book might suggest to careless people, hard up at the last moment to know what to give, an obvious Christmas present for their children; and such must be saved from their indolence. And there are things that Mrs. Meade herself really ought to be told that she may not be lulled into dreaming herself capable of an even more monstrous performance, the translation into her language of the New Testament. A sarcasm at the author of "Bashful Fifteen" and "A Gay Charmer" embarking on a private revised version of the Old Testament might seem enough. But it is conceivable that she really believed the Bible needed to be told in other language than its own for children's benefit and that she was the right person to tell it. She might be thinking, too, that another popular writer had recently bedevilled Dante and Homer, and if his revision was counted a success, why should hers be a failure? Mr. Le Gallienne, too, did he not revise FitzGerald's "Omar"? And Charles Lamb wrote "Tales from Shakespeare". And in what is Mrs. Meade inferior to Charles Lamb? We give her credit for absolute seriousness in this work. The style and the whole tone of the stories indicate an attempt in good faith to rise to the level of her theme. When we had examined the book, we were convinced, impossible as it seemed before, that this person really believed that she was doing a good work, and had other than commercial motives in doing it; which converts unspeakable impertinence into a more or less pathetic failure. Her mistake lay in a total incapacity to measure her own stature.

For ourselves, we doubt if any retelling of these Bible stories is desirable, or even legitimate. They are told with such noble simplicity, so strong and pure their idiom, that we see no likelihood of the most accomplished man or woman of letters, though religious and knowing children, ever bringing them home better to the child-mind in any other than the old Bible language. There must be selection of course, and there must be comment, but let the children have the story as the Bible has it.

We should demur then to the most competent writer attempting such a task; but when it comes to a person of no literary claims whatever, without knowledge and without intellectual force, laying hands on these priceless family heirlooms, we must order him (we are sorry to have to say, her,) peremptorily off the ground. It is not her fault, granted, that she does not know her own incapacity, but it would be our fault if we did not. Verbose, cheap, in doing it, and therefore

vulgar is the only just description of this telling of these "old, old stories". At best the style reaches inferior melodrama—at worst it is drivel. The moment Adam puts his teeth into the forbidden fruit, a violent clap of thunder "splits the air" and forked lightning tears the centre of the cloud. That is how Mrs. Meade gets her effects. She makes sin come into the world to the same accompaniment as the bad fairy in a pantomime. And the illustrations are as bad as the text.

NOVELS.

"Doctor Xavier." By Max Pemberton. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 1903. 6s.

When we read that "the sun poured down fiercely upon the torrid steppes of the Strand" on the first page of Mr. Pemberton's new novel we wondered. There are cheap possibilities in a description of London done in this style. One might speak of the reeking tundras of Covent Garden, or the blazing karoo of Peckham Rye, or the icy crevasses of Primrose Hill. It would fill up, and it would impress the public with the writer's omniscience. But what sort of story should we find nestling under these flowers of style? In Mr. Pemberton's case the riddle was soon solved. Imagine a pale reflection of Stevenson's "Prince Otto" without charm, of Mr. Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda" without humour, of Mr. Guy Boothby's masterpieces without vigour, and you will conceive something far better than "Doctor Xavier". The romance is half political—the usual imaginary State, this time in the Pyrenees—half necromantic or pseudo-scientific. Dr. Xavier has political ambitions, and has also discovered a system for beautifying women. Hence intrigues and catastrophes. The author changes his mind about most of the characters half-way, and the climax is so silly that it is hardly worth while to comment on its taste.

"My Poor Relations." Stories of Dutch Peasant Life. By Maarten Maartens. London: Constable. 1903. 6s.

The only poverty that is beautiful is the voluntary privation of the hermit, or the monk, and then being voluntary it loses its bitterness, for it brings no shame; and is therefore not poverty at all. The real thing is ugly and sordid, the pre-occupation of the hungry with food, the greedy fixing of the eyes and thoughts and desires on some coarse fat morsel, the covetous stretching of the hand eagerly snatching it from another's grasp, or the exactly calculated division of the poor scraps of food that form apparently the sole object of the wretched creatures' craving—this ghastly materialism is disgusting beyond any vice. Even among the middle classes of cold northern climates the idea of satisfaction usually takes the form of meat and pudding. "The Banquet" one of these admirable studies by Maarten Maartens is an extraordinary instance, in its commonplace horror of such sordid poverty as we have described. Other tales in the book are picturesque, and even charming, but the strength of the writer lies in his brutality of speech, in his frank uncovering of the heathenish materialism, the clutching greed of the very poor.

"The Jewel of Seven Stars." By Bram Stoker. London: Heinemann. 1903. 6s.

This book is not one to read in a cemetery at midnight. A mummied cat which, when unwrapped, is found to have its whiskers caked with recent blood is not a nice pet, nor is the astral body of an antediluvian Egyptian queen a pleasant inmate of a house in Kensington. Egyptology and occultism, pyramid robbing and mystic creeds, hieroglyphs and strange jewels, make an odd blend under Mr. Stoker's hands, and his somewhat indifferent treatment of a modern love affair meant to be idyllic does not quite undo the effect of his bizarre imaginings. Granted the postulate that the spirit of a lady versed in Egyptian magic can work towards her own reincarnation, the story has a certain coherence. But it does not quite thrill the reader as does the best work in this genre. Poe and Gautier are not yet dethroned. It is due to Mr. Stoker to say that his wild romance is not ridiculous even if it fails to impress.

NEW BOOKS AND REPRINTS.

"Lady Diana Beauclerk. Her Life and Work." By Mrs. Stuart Erskine. London: Unwin. 1903. £2 2s. net.

This is a lavish account of a lady whose drawings were famous in her own day, partly on account of their easy charm, partly because of her own, and the admiration she excited among friends like Horace Walpole, whose enthusiasm made a great artist of a gifted amateur. Mrs. Erskine has collected the notices of the lady and her circle that are to be found in the memoirs and correspondence of the day, including a number of her own letters to her daughter in her later years. Lady Diana Spencer was a great granddaughter of the famous Duke of Marlborough. She was born into a picture-gallery, where she took as a child the imprint of Rubens, on the side the eighteenth century developed, of playful child-bacchanals. She was twice married; first to the Viscount Bolingbroke of her time. He treated her badly, and she took her revenge with Topham Beauclerk (of the line of Charles II. and Nell Gwynn) whom she married after her divorce. The later part of her life brings up the ever-pleasant picture of eighteenth-century Twickenham, where she lived first at Little Marble Hill House and afterwards at a cottage, now, like the house, destroyed. (Marble Hill House, itself, by the way, is not built of stone, as Mrs. Erskine, by a trifling slip, represents, but of stucco-covered brick.) She decorated her rooms in water-colour, designed for Bartolozzi and Wedgwood, illustrated more than one book, and left a quantity of graceful improvisations and some interesting portrait drawings. Of these a large number are reproduced in this volume, and Mrs. Erskine has devoted herself to giving as full a list as possible of the works and as full an account of their author as the records allow.

"A Description and History of Powerscourt." By Viscount Powerscourt. London: Mitchell and Hughes. 1903.

The Wingfields are widely known throughout Ireland as one of the most respectable families in the country—and we think it safer to mention the fact that a respectable family in Ireland does not convey by any means always the impression of decent middle-classness with which it is associated in England. Through some of the most menacing times of agitation, the Powerscourt family remained on the best of terms with their tenantry, even we believe during the Fenian outbreak. Lord Powerscourt has done a great deal for his estate and mansion since he inherited the property, and this book is a record of his alterations and additions as well as an interesting kind of inventory of the contents of the principal rooms. The writer is a man of cultivated tastes as well as a keen sportsman, and his book, if not particularly remarkable for literary form, is full of entertaining facts and stories.

"The Comedies, the Tragedies, the Histories, Poems, and Sonnets of Shakespeare. Edited by W. T. Craig; with a Glossary. 3 vols. Oxford Miniature Edition." Oxford: at the Clarendon Press; London: Frowde. 1903. 3s. 6d. each.

The Oxford Miniature Shakespeare is everything that could be wished in paper (Oxford India), type, and general get up. For neatness of appearance, and handiness for use, these little volumes cannot be improved upon.

It is perhaps some sign that Philistinism is not universal that the sum of new papers is increased at least in small ratio by magazines that have no commercial intention. "The Print-seller and Collector" which is devoted wholly to prints and pictures, ancient and modern, and to objets d'art is one of the latest additions to this class. Many of the reproductions are admirable; and though the American glazed paper seems to be necessary for this work one wishes that some of its qualities could be modified. The pride of place in the December number is given to an account with illustrations of etchings made by Queen Victoria in her early married life; but Mr. Wedmore's account of Fantin's lithographs is perhaps the best thing in the number. Why is the magazine called a "monthly journal"? The contradiction in terms is so very unnecessary.

OLD TESTAMENT CRITICISM.

"The International Critical Commentary: Numbers." By G. Buchanan Gray. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark. 1903. 12s.

Most people have the impression that Numbers is a dull book, only relieved by the brilliancy of the Balaam chapters and some snatches of old Hebrew songs. It is true that the book suffers from a lack of sustained interest, for the reason that it possesses no literary or historical unity; moreover, as Professor Gray shows with admirable skill and insight, its historical and religious value is not that which lies on the surface. Like the rest of the Pentateuch, Numbers, of course, is a compilation from documents of various dates; the latest of these is the longest, and much of what it professes to record concerning the age of

Moses can be shown to be unhistorical. The numbers, for example, which give the book its title, if taken seriously lead to impossible results. They imply that the total multitude of Israelites amounted to at least two millions, wandering for forty years in a waterless and barren desert, that the average number of children in each family was fifty, and much else that is equally incredible. There is nothing in the story of the water brought miraculously from the rock to suggest a supply sufficient for the combined populations of Glasgow, Liverpool, and Birmingham. What passes for history in this latest document is largely the creation of the devout and patriotic fancy. When we come to the earlier sources, dating from the ninth and eighth centuries B.C., we find that their historical value lies in the indirect evidence which they give to the beliefs and customs of their own day, rather than in what they relate about the far-off days of Moses. At the most they can be said to contain the earliest theory or tradition as to the nomadic stage of Hebrew history; the nucleus of fact underlying this tradition is the association of the Israelites during their wanderings with Kadesh, and the temporary settlement of the tribes on the east of Jordan before they attempted to enter Canaan. So much at least cannot be proved to be unhistorical. The book of Numbers being a compilation from documents of various ages, we must not expect to find in it a religious, any more than an historical, unity; its contribution to our knowledge of the religion of Israel consists chiefly in the witness which it affords to certain early religious beliefs and practices. The intensity of the popular feeling for Yahweh comes out unmistakably; Israel is Yahweh's son, and as such the object of His perpetual care and discipline. This, says Professor Gray, may be regarded as "the over-ruling religious motive of the whole story of the Exodus, the journey towards Canaan, and the

(Continued on page 770.)

"All interested in Life Assurance—and who is not?
—should secure a copy of THE MUTUAL'S Report."
Scottish Critic.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Established 1843.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Funds...	...	£78,089,283.
Income	...	£15,148,791.
Guarantee Fund and Divisible Surplus...		£13,991,627.

The Mutual Life has paid in
Claims and Bonuses ... £123,223,339.
Of which over £67,000,000
was paid to living policyholders.

Send for Annual Report, just issued.

Particulars of Policies to meet every requirement may be obtained at the
Head Office for the United Kingdom:

16, 17, & 18, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

D. C. HALDEMAN, General Manager.

ROCK LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1806.

WEALTH. SECURITY. STABILITY.

Paid in Claims upwards of - - £12,200,000.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Low Premium Rates for Without Profit Policies.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—PERSONAL ACCIDENTS—BURGLARY
—FIDELITY INSURANCE.

Branch Offices—BELFAST, BIRMINGHAM, CARDIFF, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, LEEDS, MANCHESTER, NORWICH.

Chief Office—15 NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GEORGE S. CRISFORD, Actuary.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Clergy Mutual Assurance Society, 1829.

OPEN TO THE
CLERGY AND THEIR RELATIVES.
ALL PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS.

LOW PREMIUMS—LARGE BONUSES—ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Funds, £24,147,020.	Income, £400,381.
Bonuses Distributed, £23,723,720.	

Assurances can be readily effected by direct communication with the Office,
2 & 3 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Mortgages.]	ESTABLISHED 1837.	[Annuities.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.		FUNDS IN HAND—£1,900,000.

Chief Office: 103 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Board of Directors.

Sir ANDREW LUSK, Bt., Chairman.

ALFRED JAMES SHEPHEARD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Lord ARTHUR CECIL.
JOHN ROBERT FREEMAN, Esq.
Hon. R. C. GROSVENOR.
CHARLES PRICE, Esq.

HENRY WILLIAM RIPLEY, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY SCOTT, Esq., F.R.S.,
D.Sc.
WILLIAM MULLER, Esq.

Double advantage policies issued securing TWO PAYMENTS of the amount assured—one payment on the attainment of a specific age, and a second payment at death thereafter.

Advances made on Reversions, vested or contingent, and Life Interests, and on Personal Security in connection with a Life Policy.

JOHN ROBERT FREEMAN, Secretary and Manager.

INVESTMENT LIFE ASSURANCE.

Special Scheme combining a Family Provision
with a Good Investment or a Pension for Life.

Thus—Sum Assured £1,000, payable at age 60 or earlier in the event of death.
Annual Premium at age 25, £25 9s. 2d. Total Premiums paid in 35 years
would amount to £891 0s. 10d.

Estimated results on attaining age 60.

A Cash Payment of	£1,525 0 0; or,
An Annuity of	140 0 0; or,
A Free Paid-up Policy for	2,180 0 0.

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS OF

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE OFFICE,
66 and 67 CORNHILL, E.C.

W. P. CLIREHUGH, General Manager and Actuary.

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

NEW
BUSINESS

for

1902,

£2,845,455

"The Society has.....beaten all previous records
and maintained its proud position."
Commercial Intelligence.

Head Office: NORWICH.

LONDON OFFICES:

50 FLEET STREET, E.C.
71 & 72 KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.
195 PICCADILLY, W.
1 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.
10 SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.; and
168 WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E.

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED),

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.

INVESTED FUNDS - - £50,000,000.

wanderings as told in the eighth and ninth centuries B.C.". Along with this devotion to the national God went strangely crude conceptions of the Divine nature; Yahweh was God in Israel, but the gods of the nations round were allowed to be real divinities; the ark could be actually addressed as Yahweh because He was embodied within it; Yahweh appeared in human form as "the angel", and was visible to mortal eyes. The religious customs mentioned in Numbers, the resort to the brazen serpent, the ordeal of unchastity, the purification rites, the hair-offering, really belong to the days of the early monarchy. Professor Gray has investigated them thoroughly; in particular, the difficult subject of the Nazarites he has cleared up with wonderful success. We must briefly draw attention to his convincing treatment of the Balaam chapters. The interest of these is generally taken to centre in the character of the prophet, which in the hands of interpreters has gone steadily from bad to worse, until Balaam becomes a monstrous compound of avarice and hypocrisy with a genuine prophetic gift. "Good God, what inconsistency, what perplexity is here!" cries Bishop Butler in his famous sermon on the subject. But this conception of the prophet's character is simply read into the story. As a matter of fact Balaam did not yield to the appeal to his avarice; the account of his seducing the Israelites by means of the Moabite women is a late and dubious addition to the story. With the writer himself the character of Balaam is a matter of secondary or no importance; the motive of the story is to "prove Yahweh's power to defend his people and his purposes of good concerning them". Professor Gray's commentary is distinguished throughout by fine scholarship and sanity of judgment; it is impossible to commend it too warmly.

"The Jewish Encyclopædia." Vols. III., IV. and V. Benchemero—Goat. New York and London: Funk and Wagnalls. 1902-3. 25s. each.

The feature of the third volume is the group of articles which deal with the Canon, Versions, Exegesis, MSS., and Editions of the Hebrew Bible. A great deal of information is given which it would be difficult to find so conveniently elsewhere, and the articles are illustrated with excellent facsimiles. The one science which may fitly be called the characteristic product of Israel, that of biblical exegesis, is treated with abundant knowledge, but, for non-Jewish readers, with a certain lack of clearness. We have long desired an accessible treatise on the musical interpretation of the accents which accompany the text of the Hebrew Scriptures; the article on Cantillation gives just what is wanted; the different tones, which echo the mediæval plain-song, are fully scored in the ordinary notation. We notice that under Canaanites nothing is said of the words of ancient Canaanite speech, the ancestor of Hebrew, preserved in the Canaanite glosses to the Amarna tablets (fifteenth century B.C.). All of these volumes are particularly rich in biographies, not only of notable Jews, but also of Christian Hebraists. The alertness of the editors is remarkable; the article on Censorship is illustrated with a reduced facsimile of a page of the "Encyclopædia" itself (vol. i.), in which the Russian censor has obliterated some remarks about Alexander III., and on "Decalogue" we are given a photograph of the Hebrew papyrus, the oldest piece of Hebrew MS., dating perhaps from the second century A.D., which was published only last January. On the Diaspora M. Theodore Reinach has given us a piece of work conspicuous for its scholarship and completeness. It is a pity that another papyrus, this time in Aramaic, of extraordinary interest as witnessing to the Jewish colony settled in Upper Egypt ("Pathros") in the fifth century B.C., has been published too late to be included in the article. Christian readers will turn with interest to Dr. Kohler's remarks upon Christianity in its relation to Judaism, as representing the view of a critical, modern Jewish scholar. From this point of view the temper of the article is tolerably fair, but the writer does not seem to appreciate the teaching of the Founder of Christianity and of S. Paul with so much insight as, for instance, Mr. Claude Montefiore does in his Hibbert Lectures. A disproportioned amount of space is devoted to the Dreyfus case in Vol. IV. The author, who is anonymous, writes evidently from first-hand acquaintance with the situation, and very much to the purpose. He concludes with a twofold moral; the one, addressed to the French democracy, is "the danger of an alliance between anti-Semitism, nationalism, militarism, clericalism"—terms which to him represent different forms of the spirit of intolerance and revolution; and the other, for the world at large, "the danger of letting religious prejudice interfere with the sacred prerogative of justice". On p. 526 Diodorus Siculus should be Diodorus Siculus, and the title of Lucian's treatise, "De Dea Syria"; a reference should have been given on p. 479 to Professor Lucien Gautier's important article in the Encyclopædia Biblica on the Dead Sea. Vol. V. contains less of general interest than the preceding volumes. The best articles are those on England and France, the two European countries which have done most for Jewish emancipation. With regard to the treatment of the Old Testament and the Talmud what strikes us most is the want of consistency and firmness in the attitude of the editors. They have tried to propitiate both the conserva-

tives and the progressives, with the result that they have only succeeded in landing themselves on the fence. The two articles on Genesis and Exodus are typical instances. First of all we are presented with Critical View No. 1, a scholarly account on the lines of modern knowledge, in the case of Exodus a particularly useful summary written by Dr. Driver; then comes Critical View No. 2, and knocks the whole edifice down. "Genesis has not been compiled from several sources by one redactor or by several redactors, but is the work of one author"; "all these and similar analyses of the sources of Exodus and the conclusions based thereon are entirely wrong"! This is mere reactionary obscurantism; what is the reader to make of it? The editorial work is not of the highest order; and the general style of the articles is rather poor; no doubt many of them are translations. On p. 616 col. 1 the passages quoted from Deuteronomy do not refer to "goyyim" but to "gerim" i.e. "strangers". There is some confusion, if not error, on the point in this article (Gentiles).

For This Week's Books see page 772.

A PIANOLA

ON THE HIRE SYSTEM,
THEREBY BRINGING THIS INSTRUMENT
WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERYONE.



We find that an impression exists that the Pianola cannot be procured on the system of deferred payments. In order to remove this mistaken idea, we hereby announce that THE PIANOLA IS SOLD FOR MONTHLY PAYMENTS EXTENDING OVER

ONE OR TWO YEARS

AND

Slightly used Pianolas

ON

THE THREE YEARS' SYSTEM

on the basis of a small cash payment, and the balance in thirty-six equal monthly payments.

In consequence of the great success of the Metrostyle Pianola, we have a number of secondhand Pianolas (ordinary model) taken in exchange, for disposal, at considerably reduced prices. These Pianolas are in perfect condition and fully warranted.

The added brightness which the possession of a Pianola confers on every home, and the amount of pleasure and enjoyment which it brings to every member of the family, makes it a practical necessity to everyone who cares for music.

The Pianola transforms your voiceless piano into a source of the keenest delight. It never becomes tiresome. Its repertoire is too all-embracing in extent to make that possible, and all this music is available through our circulating library. Pianola-playing is the most fascinating form of music production, a fact which accounts for the enthusiasm which this instrument creates in everyone who owns one. This fascination and pleasure may be yours.

Call and see the Pianola, or, if that is not possible, write for Catalogue Q.

THE ORCHESTRELLE COMPANY,
ÆOLIAN HALL,
135-6-7 New Bond Street, London, W.

THE KING OF NIBS. RYTEESI.

Sample dozen Box, Three Stamps.

T.B.L., KING'S PREMISES, SAVOY CORNER, STRAND, LONDON.

R. ANDERSON AND CO.
BRITISH, INDIAN, AND COLONIAL ADVERTISEMENT
CONTRACTORS,

14 COCKSPUR STREET, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

GIVE THE BEST TERMS for Company and General Advertising. Advice, Estimates and all information free of charge. Replies received.

ORIENT-PACIFIC LINE
TO AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, & TASMANIA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

LEAVE LONDON EVERY ALTERNATE FRIDAY for the above COLONIES, calling at PLYMOUTH, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, PORT SAID, and COLOMBO.

Managers: F. GREEN & CO. Head Offices: ANDERSON, ANDERSON & CO. Fenchurch Avenue, London.

For Passage apply to the latter firm at 5 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., or to the Branch Office, 28 Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.

No Breakfast Table complete without
EPPS'S Packets $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 7d.
 Pound Tins, 1/2.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

Buy a packet
 at once and you
 will continue.

COCOA

The most Nutritious and Economical.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
BIRKBECK BANK.

Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

2% CURRENT ACCOUNTS. on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100. **2%**
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. on Deposits, repayable on demand. **2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %**

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Stocks and Shares purchased and sold for customers.

BIRKBECK ALMANACK, with full particulars, post free.

C. A. RAVENSCROFT, Managing Director.

Telephone No. 5 Holborn.

Telegraphic Address: "BIRKBECK, LONDON."

REAL HAMBURG GROUND
KROPP RAZOR
 Always Ready for Use.
 Warranted Perfect
 NEVER REQUIRES GRINDING.
 Black Handle .. 5/6 Pr. Ivory Handles in
 Ivory Handle .. 7/6 Russia Leather Case 21/-
Kropp DUPLEX STROP 7/6 Kropp Strop Paste .. 6d.
 Wholesale: OSBORNE, GARRETT & Co., LONDON, W.

CAUTION!
GENUINE CHLORODYNE.

Every bottle of this well-known remedy for

**COUGHS, COLDS,
 ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
 NEURALGIA, DIARRHŒA,
 DYSENTERY, &c.**

bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor,

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

N.B.—Numerous Testimonials from eminent Physicians accompany each bottle.

VINOLIA
 is a mild SOAP for rough
 weather.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY

Subscriptions from one Guinea per annum

Can be entered at any date for THREE, SIX, or TWELVE MONTHS.

A New Edition of Mudie's Clearance Catalogue is now ready. Post Free on application.

This CATALOGUE comprises the SURPLUS COPIES of MANY LEADING BOOKS of the PAST and PRESENT SEASONS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY, LIMITED,

30 to 34 New Oxford Street, W.C.;

241 Brompton Road, S.W.; and 48 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London; and at Barton Arcade, Manchester.

H. SOTHERAN & CO., BOOKSELLERS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR PRIVATE BOOKBUYERS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA, THE COLONIES, AMERICA, AND ABROAD.

A Monthly Catalogue of fresh Purchases. Specimen number post-free. LIBRARIES PURCHASED OR VALUED AND CATALOGUED AND ARRANGED.

Telegraphic Address: BOOKMEN, LONDON. Codes: UNICODE and A B C. Telephone: CENTRAL 1515.

140 STRAND, W.C., and 37 PICCADILLY, W., LONDON.

NOVEMBER SUPPLEMENT

TO GLAISHER'S REMAINDER BOOK CATALOGUE IS NOW READY. Extensive Purchases of Publishers' Remainders at Greatly Reduced Prices.

WILLIAM GLAISHER,

Remainder and Discount Bookseller,

265 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Also Catalogue of Popular Current Literature, and List of French Novels, Classics, &c.

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

A. & F. DENNY have just issued a New List of 100 pages, containing the most recent and noteworthy Books of the Season, including Books for Children and for Presents.—Post free on application to A. & F. DENNY, 147 Strand, W.C.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ARUNDEL CHROMOS,

Engravings, Books, Fictile Ivories, &c.

A Complete List of ALL the publications of the Arundel Society (with prices affixed to those in stock). Price 1s. net, post free.
 A Complete List of the CHROMOS ONLY (with prices affixed to those in stock) free on receipt of stamp.

SAINT JUDE'S DEPOT, BIRMINGHAM.

LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE, LIVERPOOL.

THE HEAD MASTERSHIP of the Boys' Schools of the Liverpool Institute, Liverpool, will shortly become Vacant by the resignation of W. C. Fletcher, Esq., M.A., who has been appointed by the Board of Education to be its Chief Inspector of Secondary Schools. The Liverpool City Council and the Trustees of the Liverpool Institute have recently entered into an agreement, under which, subject to the sanction of the Board of Education (for which application has been made), the Schools will in future be conducted as Council Secondary Schools.

Particulars of the proposed appointment will be issued in a future advertisement. Canvassing of the Directors of the Liverpool Institute, members of the City Council or of the Education Committee, will disqualify candidates. Information as to the Schools may be obtained on application to

HAROLD WHALLEY, Secretary.

Liverpool Institute, Mount Street, Liverpool,
 December 12, 1903.

BERKHAMSTED SCHOOL, HERTS.—Preference for Boarder Vacancies in January, 1904, given to Boys for Junior Houses.—Apply, HEADMASTER.

**ST. PAUL'S GIRLS' SCHOOL,
 BROOK GREEN, HAMMERSMITH, W.**

Trustees of the Foundation—The MERCERS' COMPANY.
 HEAD MISTRESS.

Miss FRANCES R. GRAY, Class. Trip. Newnham College, Cambridge.
 The School will open in JANUARY, 1904.

Full particulars may be obtained from the HEADMISTRESS at the School, or from Sir JOHN WATNEY, Clerk to the Governors, Mercers' Hall, E.C.

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

THIRTY-FIRST EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES.

Will CLOSE WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23RD, at 5 o'clock.

OPEN DAILY, 10 till 5. At the Dudley Gallery, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, W. Admission 1s.

LYRIC THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. WM. GREET.

Under the management of Mr. Tom B. Davis.
 Mr. GEORGE EDWARDS' SEASON.

EVERY EVENING at 8.

MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY at 2.
 THE DUCHESS OF DANTZIC.

THE PALACE.

SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, W.

EVERY EVENING at 8. The AMERICAN BIOGRAPH and VARIETIES
 Seats at the Box-office from 1s till 5s. CHARLES MORTON, Manager.

CASELL & COMPANY'S Announcement.

NOW READY. Price £3 3s. net.

THE WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS OF J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

With 58 Facsimile Reproductions in Colour, comprising:

THE RIVERS OF FRANCE—THE SEINE.
THE RIVERS OF ENGLAND.
THE PORTS OF ENGLAND.

The descriptive Text written by THEODORE A. COOK, M.A., F.S.A.

This Edition is limited to 1,000 numbered Copies.

*^a Intending purchasers are invited to apply for a Prospectus and Specimen Plate.

NOW READY. Price 30s. net.

A HISTORY and DESCRIPTION OF THE OLD FRENCH FAÏENCE.

By M. L. SOLON.

Edited by W. BURTON, Author of "English Porcelain."

With 24 Plates in Colour, 11 Plates containing full-size reproductions of Marks on Porcelain, and 48 Black and White Plates.

This Edition is limited to 1,000 numbered Copies.

*^a A Prospectus and Specimen Plate will be sent free on application.

RECENT NOTABLE NOVELS.

3rd Impression. **THE ADVENTURES OF HARRY REVEL.** A. T. QUILLER- COUCH.

"... Of this book it is difficult to speak without an enthusiasm that might be exaggerated. . . . It has a fragrance and aroma which we can only find in 'Q' at his best."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

23rd Thousand. **A FLAME OF FIRE.** JOSEPH HOCKING.

"Mr. Hocking keeps the story rattling along in exhilarating fashion. His heroes are as dashing as Dumas' three musketeers."—*Christian World*.

5th Impression. **UNDER THE IRON FLAIL.** JOHN OXENHAM.

"Superlatively brilliant and realistic descriptions of war, both before and behind the scenes—descriptions which give their author a distinctive place of his own."—*Graphic*.

Popular Edition. **THE LITTLE MINISTER.** J. M. BARRIE.

With 8 Illustrations by W. Hole, R.S.A.

THIS WEEK'S BOOKS.

ART.

A Brief History of Old English Porcelain (M. L. Solon). Bemrose. 42s. net.
John MacWhirter R.A. (Archdeacon Sinclair. "The Art Annual"). Virtue. 5s. and 2s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Cagliostro [Joseph Balsamo]: La Franc-Maçonnerie et l'Occultisme au dix-huitième siècle (par Henri d'Almèras). Paris: Société Française d'Imprimerie et de Librairie.
A Keystone of Empire: Francis Joseph of Austria. Harpers. 7s. 6d.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

La Fée des Îles (par Pierre Maël); La Jeunesse de Cyrano de Bergerac (par H. de Gorsse et J. Jacquin). Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie. 10 fr. each.

FICTION.

Turnpike Travellers (Eleanor G. Hayden). Constable. 6s.
The Professor's Wife (F. E. Hynan), 6s.; Rudderless Ships (Airam), 6s.; Reaping the Whirlwind (George S. Astins), 3s. 6d. Drane.
Fillette Slovaque (par William Ritter). Paris: Société du Mercure de France. 3 fr. 50.
Où va la Vie (par Georges Lecharter). Paris: Fontemoing. 3 fr. 50.

HISTORY.

Hernando de Soto: Together with an Account of One of His Captains, Gonçalo Silvestre (R. B. Cunninghame Graham). Heinemann.
A Descriptive Catalogue of the Naval MSS. in the Pepysian Library at Magdalen College, Cambridge (J. R. Tanner. Vol. I.) Navy Records Society.
The Letters of Horace Walpole, Fourth Earl of Orford (Edited by Mrs. Paget Toynbee. Vols. I. to IV.). Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 6s. net each.

LAW.

The Grant and Validity of British Patents for Inventions (James Roberts). Murray. 25s. net.

TRAVEL.

Old Time Travel (Alexander Innes Shand). Murray. 12s.
Norway, The Northern Playground (Wm. Cecil Slingsby). Edinburgh: David Douglas. 16s. net.
The Nile Quest (Sir Harry Johnston). Lawrence and Bullen. 7s. 6d.
Austro-Hungarian Life in Town and Country (Francis H. E. Palmer). Newnes. 3s. 6d. net.
Expédition de l'Étoile Polaire dans la Mer Arctique 1899-1900 (par S. A. R. le Duc des Abruzzes). Paris: Hachette. 17 fr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A B C of the Rifle (Herbert Jones); A B C of Stamp Collecting (F. J. Melville). Drane. 1s. each.
Australasia, A Statistical Account of the Seven Colonies of (T. A. Coghlan). London.
Century Magazine, The (May-October, 1903). Macmillan. 10s. 6d.
Chambers's Encyclopædia of English Literature (David Patrick. New Edition. Vol. III.). Chambers. 10s. 6d. net.
Essays and Addresses 1900-1903 (The Rt. Hon. Lord Avebury). Macmillan. 7s. 6d. net.
From a Woman's Note-Book (Mrs. E. T. Cook). Allen. 5s.
Handy Touring Atlas to the British Isles, The. Newnes. 1s. net.
L'Émigré (par Sénac de Meilhan). Publié par Casimir Strylenski et Frantz Funck-Brentano. Paris: Fontemoing. 7 fr. 50.
Record of the International Fire Exhibition 1903 (Edwin O. Sachs). The London Exhibitions Ltd.
Register, A, of Admissions to King's College, Cambridge 1850-1900 (Compiled by John J. Withers). Smith, Elder. 7s. 6d. net.
Stuckey Loan Collection, The (Edited by Norris Mathews). Bristol Libraries Committee.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES FOR DECEMBER:—Revue des Deux Mondes, 3 fr.; La Revue, 1 fr. 30; Scribner's Magazine, 1s.; The Burlington Magazine, 2s. 6d. net; Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, 1s.; The Publishers' Circular, 1s. 6d.; The Atlantic Monthly, 1s.; The Bookseller, 6d.; The Advertising World, 6d.; Ord och Bild (Stockholm), 1 sh.

FOR JANUARY 1904:—The Delineator, 6d.

NEW NOVELS WORTH READING.

A GODDESS FROM THE SEA. Price 6s.

By WILLOUGHBY BEDDOES.

"The author shows quite unlimited powers of invention and imagination." *Scotsman*.

Also, by the same Author,

UNDER ONE FLAG. Price 6s.

"Brisk and plentifully endowed with interest."—*Standard*.

THE RUGGED WAY. Price 6s.

By E. WAY ELKINGTON.

THREE MEN AND A MAID. Price 6s.

By PHIL LUDLOW.

HENRY J. DRANE, Salisbury House, Salisbury Square, E.C.

CASELL and CO., Limited, La Belle Sauvage, London, E.C.

THE LAST DAY.

TO-DAY

21s.

with 27 further pay-
ments of 21s.

Secures the 35 Volumes

of the

recently completed

Encyclopædia Britannica.

AFTER TO-DAY

£57

cash.

This Saturday, December 19, presents to you an opportunity which no other day will ever bring. For a first payment of only One Guinea you can, to-day, secure the 35 volumes of the newly completed "Encyclopædia Britannica." All that you need to do, in order to secure this most useful and most entertaining of books, is to send to-day One Guinea with the order form which is printed at the foot of this page. If you wait until Monday you will find that the price has been more than doubled, and no matter how long you wait you will never again find the book offered at a farthing less than the net catalogue price, which is more than double the price named in this order form.

NOT AVAILABLE AFTER DEC. 19.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Date.....

[All Cheques, Postal Orders, &c., must be made payable to H. E. Hooper, and crossed ' & Co. ']

THE MANAGER, 'THE TIMES,' PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

I enclose One Guinea. Please send me, as soon as possible, the completed ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA in 35 volumes.

Strike out all but one of these paragraphs. { Bound in Cloth, for which I agree to make to you, or anyone you appoint, 27 further monthly payments of ONE GUINEA.
In Half Morocco, for which I agree to make to you, or anyone you appoint, 33 further monthly payments of ONE GUINEA.
In THREE-QUARTER LEVANT, for which I agree to make to you, or anyone you appoint, 36 further monthly payments of ONE GUINEA.

[This binding is especially recommended on account of its great beauty and durability, and also in view of the very moderate price at which it is offered].

In Full Morocco, for which I agree to make to you, or anyone you appoint, 47 further monthly payments of ONE GUINEA.

The first of these monthly payments to be made upon delivery of the volumes, and the succeeding payments on the corresponding day of each month following. Until such payments are complete I engage that the volumes, not being my property, shall not be disposed of by sale or otherwise. I further agree that if, owing to unforeseen circumstances, of which you shall be the judge, the volumes cannot be delivered, the return of the deposit of ONE GUINEA to me shall cancel this agreement.

Strike out one of these two paragraphs. { Please also send a REVOLVING BOOKCASE, for which I agree to make five further monthly payments of ONE GUINEA each, after the payments for the books are completed.
Please also send a PORTABLE BOOKCASE, for which I enclose ONE GUINEA.

Sat. 10

Signed

(Please write clearly.)

Rank or Occupation.....

Residence.....

Address to which books are to be sent.....

Name of nearest Railway Station.....

If in business, add business address.....

If the books and bookcase are to be delivered beyond London postal district the purchaser should add here the name of the railway company or carrier in London to whom delivery is to be made. Beyond the London postal district carriage will be at purchaser's cost.

CASH PAYMENT.

If the Subscriber desires to secure, in addition to the special discount at which the completed work is for the present supplied, a further saving by making one payment in full, and also save himself the trouble of repeated remittances, he should enclose a cheque—

If he selects the Cloth Binding.....for £28.....
If he selects the Half Morocco Binding.....for £34.....
If he selects the Three-Quarter Levant Binding.....for £37.....
If he selects the Full Morocco Binding.....for £48.....
For £5 more if he desires the Revolving Bookcase,
and for £1 1s. more if he desires the Portable Bookcase,

FUTURE PRICES:

£57	Cloth
£69	Half Morocco
£79	Three-Quarter Levant
£101	Full Morocco

Messrs. Constable's Christmas List.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY

OF

Lord Wolseley's Book

2 Vols.

32s.

net.

Lord Wolseley's Book

THE STORY OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

CANADA IN THE TWENTIETH

CENTURY. By A. G. BRADLEY, Author of "Wolfe" and "The Fight with France for North America." Demy 8vo. illustrated, 16s. net.

"His work is of quite exceptional value, for it shows intimate knowledge, great experience, and that sane and level temper of mind which sees men and things clearly and fairly and justly."—*Daily Chronicle*.

BY THAMES AND COTSWOLD.

By the Rev. W. H. HUTTON, B.D. With about 100 Illustrations. Demy 8vo. 10s. 6d. net.

"His knowledge of the secluded and delightful region of which he writes is minute and enthusiastic, and he knows how to blend historical and antiquarian lore with descriptions of scenic and architectural beauties in a fashion to delight the reader perpetually."—*St. James's Gazette*.

A PATRICK'S DAY HUNT.

By MARTIN ROSS and E. SOMERVILLE. Authors of "The Adventures of an Irish R.M." With Illustrations in Colour. Crown 8vo. 6s.

THE LOG OF A COWBOY.

By ANDY ADAMS. Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. Crown 8vo. 6s.

"Will very probably become a classic in American history."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE LIFE OF HUGH, FIRST VIS-COUNT GOUGH, Field-Marshal.

By ROBERT S. RAIT, Fellow of New College, Oxford. With Maps, Portraits, Plans, &c. 2 vols. demy 8vo. 31s. 6d. net.

"Mr. Rait's masterly narrative. A biography of unflagging interest, which commands the praise of all who are sensible of literary excellence."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

OLD CAPE COLONY: a Chronicle

of Her Men and Houses. By Mrs. A. P. TROTTER. With 100 Illustrations, 10s. 6d. net.

"Her pen-and-ink drawings of Cape scenes and buildings are admirably clear; her agreeable text is copious in accounts of the more or less 'arbitrary gents' who settled in the Cape in the service of the famous old Dutch East India Company."

THE TOMBS OF THE POPES.

Translated from the German of Gregorovius. With a Memoir by R. W. SETON WATSON. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.

"An excellent piece of work. The treatise itself will well repay perusal."—*Spectator*.

"The SATURDAY REVIEW says that the fairy books this year are above the average, and that foremost in charm and splendour is

THE JAPANESE FAIRY BOOK.

With 60 Illustrations by Native Artists and 4 exquisite Plates in Colour. Large 8vo. 6s. net.

"Admirably embellished with coloured plates. A very attractive publication."—*Field*.

"A novelty in Fairy Books."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"A very beautiful gift book for girl or boy world. To be added to every shelf of fairy books."—*Bookman*.

NEW SIX-SHILLING FICTION.

TURNPIKE TRAVELLERS.

English Village Story. By ELEANOR G. HAYDEN.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

FROM A THATCHED COTTAGE.

Second Edition. 6s.

TRAVELS ROUND OUR VILLAGE.

Illustrated. 7s. 6d. net.

THIRD EDITION. THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

THE LITTLE SHEPHERD OF KINGDOM COME.

By JOHN FOX. Illustrated by F. C. Yohn.

MY POOR RELATIONS.

By MAARTEN MAARTENS. Stories of Dutch Peasant Life, by the Author of "An Old Maid's Love," "Her Memory," "God's Fool," &c.

PETRONILLA HEROVEN.

By UNA L. SILBERRAD, Author of "The Success of Mark Wyngate," "Princess Puck," &c.

MISS MARY JOHNSTON'S ROMANCES.

AUDREY.

Fourth Edition.

THE OLD DOMINION.

Eighth Edition.

BY ORDER OF THE COMPANY.

Eleventh Edition.

SOME FRUITS OF SOLITUDE.

By WILLIAM PENN. With an Introduction by Edmund Gosse, and a Photogravure Frontispiece. New Impression. 16mo. cloth gilt, 1s. 6d. net; limp leather, 2s. 6d. net.

LAMB'S TALES OF SHAKESPEARE.

Illustrated by ANNING BELL. Crown 8vo. cloth gilt, 3s. 6d. net.

Constable's Royal Story Books.

Edited by G. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.

Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. each.

THE KING'S STORY BOOK.

Illustrated by HARRISON MILLER.

THE QUEEN'S STORY BOOK.

Illustrated by W. H. ROBINSON.

THE PRINCE'S STORY BOOK.

Illustrated by H. S. BANKS.

THE PRINCESS'S STORY BOOK.

Illustrated by HELEN STRATTON.

Historical Stories collected out of English Romantic Literature in illustration of the Reigns of the English Monarchs from the Conquest to Queen Victoria.

A. CONSTABLE & CO., LTD., Westminster.

A Selection from MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & CO.'S LIST.

THE STORIES OF SAMUEL LOVER.

New and Cheaper complete uniform Edition. Edited with an introduction and notes by D. J. O'DONOGHUE. In 6 volumes, large crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. each.

CONSTABLE'S LIBRARY OF TRAVEL AND BIOGRAPHY.

Demy 8vo. 6s. per volume.

THE FIGHT WITH FRANCE FOR NORTH AMERICA. By A. G. BRADLEY. Illustrated.

FARTHEST NORTH. By FRIDTJOF NANSEN. With Illustrations and Maps.

THE WATERLOO CAMPAIGN, 1815. By Captain WILLIAM SIBORNE. Fully Illustrated.

THE ALPS FROM END TO END. By Sir WILLIAM MARTIN CONWAY. With Illustrations by A. D. MCCORMICK.

THE KINGDOM OF THE YELLOW ROBE (SIAM). By ERNEST YOUNG. Illustrated by A. E. NORBURY, R.C.A.

RUPERT, PRINCE PALATINE. By EVA SCOTT, late scholar of Somerville College, Oxford. With Photogravure Frontispiece.

THE HOUSEHOLD OF THE LAFAYETTES. By EDITH SIEHEL. With Photogravure Frontispiece.

SOME FRUITS OF SOLITUDE.

By WILLIAM PENN. With an Introduction by EDMUND GOSSE and a Photogravure Frontispiece. Large Type Edition, price 3s. 6d. net. 16mo. Edition, 1s. 6d. net. Leather, 3s. 6d. net.

THE MILITARY MAXIMS OF NAPOLEON. With an Introduction by the late Captain CAIRNES and a Frontispiece. 1s. 6d. net.

THE TEMPEST. A beautifully produced edition of Shakespeare's Comedy, decorated by ANNING BELL and bound in white cloth gilt. 3s. 6d. net.

BORROWED PLUMES. By OWEN SEAMAN, Author of "In Cap and Bells," &c. 3s. 6d. net. Second Edition.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. A New Edition designed expressly for Children, with numerous Illustrations, including a Photogravure Frontispiece and an Introduction by Mrs. HERBERT RAILTON. Crown 4to. 2s. net.

WITH THE FLAG AT SEA. By WALTER WOOD. Illustrated by Seppings Wright. New Edition. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. Stories of British Sea Fights and Fighters.

WAR SONGS OF BRITAIN. Selected and Arranged by HAROLD E. BUTLER. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.

HUMAN IMMORTALITY. By Prof. WILLIAM JAMES, Professor of Philosophy at Harvard University. Fourth Edition, 2s. 6d.

LAMB'S TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE. Illustrated by ANNING BELL. Crown 8vo. cloth gilt, 3s. 6d. net.

MISS MARY JOHNSTON'S NOVELS. AUDREY. With Illustrations in Colour by F. C. VOHN. 6s. [Fourth Edition.

BY ORDER OF THE COMPANY. 6s. [Eleventh Edition.

THE OLD DOMINION. 6s. [Eighth Edition.

THE WORKS OF GEORGE MEREDITH.

Pocket Edition. In 17 vols. printed on thin opaque paper, specially manufactured for this Edition, bound in red cloth, gilt lettered on back and side, gilt top, 2s. 6d. net per vol.; or 3s. 6d. net in full leather per vol.

LIBRARY EDITION OF THE WORKS Complete in 18 crown 8vo. volumes. (With a Photogravure Frontispiece to each.) (Novels in 15 volumes as above, "An Essay on Comedy," in 1 volume without Frontispiece. "Poems," complete in 2 volumes. Sold separately.) Cloth gilt, 6s. each.

THE STORY OF BHANAVAR THE BEAUTIFUL.

THE TALE OF CHLOE.

SELECTED POEMS.

Uniform 16mo. 3s. 6d. net each; set in box, 20s. 6d. net.

A READING OF LIFE. Poems. Crown 8vo. buckram gilt, 6s. net.

ODES IN CONTRIBUTION TO THE SONG OF FRENCH HISTORY. Crown 8vo. buckram gilt, 6s. net.

SELECTED POEMS. Crown 8vo. buckram, 6s. net.

THE GEORGE MEREDITH BIRTHDAY BOOK OF MEN AND WOMEN. Compiled and arranged by D. M. Cloth gilt, 4s. 6d.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LEIGH

HUNT. Edited by ROGER INGEN. With THORNTON HUNT's Introduction and Postscript and Reminiscences of Friends and Contemporaries. Illustrated with 12 Photogravure Portraits. 2 vols. buckram gilt. Demy 8vo. 21s. net.

"A singularly attractive edition.....invaluable to the student of literary history.....presented in a worthy and alluring manner."—*Daily Chronicle*.

COINS OF ANCIENT SICILY.

By G. F. HILL, M.A., of the Department of Coins, British Museum. With 16 Collotype Plates, 80 Illustrations in the Text and a Map. Royal 8vo. 21s. net.

SELECTIONS FROM LA BRUYÈRE

AND VAUENARGUES. Arranged and translated by ELIZABETH LEE. Imperial 16mo. 3s. 6d. net.

"Miss Lee has rendered a real service to literature by introducing him to English readers."—*Times*.

ROMANTIC TALES FROM THE

PUNJAB. Translated by the Rev. CHARLES SWYNNERTON, F.S. With 125 Illustrations by Native Hands. Demy 8vo. 3s. 6d. net.

MEMORIES OF VAILIMA.

By ISOBEL STRONG and LLOYD OSBOURNE. Crown 8vo. buckram, 3s. 6d. net.

CONTEMPORARY FRANCE.

By GABRIEL HANOTAUX. Translated by J. C. TAYLER, M.A. Illustrated with Portraits. 15s. net.

SOCIAL GERMANY IN LUTHER'S

TIME. Translated by ALBERT VANDAM. With an Introduction by HERBERT FISHER, M.A. Extra crown 8vo. Illustrated, 7s. 6d. net.

R. W. CHAMBERS'S NOVELS.

THE MAID AT ARMS. 6s.

AIDS OF PARADISE. 6s. [Second Edition.

STANDARD WORKS.

AN ENGLISH CARNER.

Ingatherings from Our History and Literature. Demy 8vo. 12 vols. 4s. net each.

THE FOLLOWING ARE NOW READY:—

TUDOR TRACTS. With an Introduction by A. F. POLLARD, F.R.Hist.S., Author of "Protector Somerset," "A Life of Henry VIII.," &c.

STUART TRACTS. With an Introduction by C. H. FIRTH, Fellow of All Souls, Author of "The Life of Cromwell."

LATE STUART TRACTS. With an Introduction by GEORGE A. AITKEN, Author of "A Life of Steele."

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS. Mainly of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century. With an Introduction by C. RAYMOND BEAZLEY, Fellow of Merton, Author of "The Dawn of Modern Geography." 2 vols.

SOCIAL ENGLAND ILLUSTRATED. With an Introduction by ANDREW LANG.

CRITICAL ESSAYS AND LITERARY FRAGMENTS. With an Introduction by CHURTON COLLINS.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY PROSE AND VERSE. With an Introduction by ALFRED W. POLLARD.

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS. A

Reprint of Sir Walter Scott's Favourite Edition. With all the Original Plates and Vignettes Re-engraved, 48 vols. fcap. 8vo. cloth, paper label, 2s. 6d. net per vol.

BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON.

Library Edition. Edited by AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, K.C. With Frontispiece in Photogravure to each Volume by Alexander Ansted. 6 vols. fcap. 8vo. cloth gilt, or paper label uncut, 12s. net the set; also half-leather, 18s. net the set.

BOSWELL'S ACCOUNT OF DR.

JOHNSON'S TOUR TO THE HEBRIDES. Library Edition. Uniform with the "Life." With Photogravure Frontispieces, cloth gilt or paper label, 4s. net the set; also in half-leather, 6s. net the set.

CONSTABLE'S TIME-TABLE OF

MODERN HISTORY, A.D. 400-1870. Arranged by M. MORISON. Contains Parallel Genealogical Tables, Chart of Ancient and Modern History, Maps, &c., 166 pp. 15 by 12, 12s. 6d. net.

ENGLISH REPRINTS. Edited

by Prof. EDWARD ARBER. 30 vols. fcap. 8vo. prices from 1s. net.

ENGLISH SCHOLARS' LIBRARY.

Edited by Prof. EDWARD ARBER. 15 vols. fcap. 8vo. prices from 1s. 6d. net.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE

WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

In 22 imperial 16mo. vols. with Coloured Title-page and End-papers, and a Specially Designed Coloured Illustration to each Play by well-known Artists. The Title-page and Illustrations printed on Japanese vellum. Cloth gilt, gilt top, with headband and book-marker, 2s. 6d. net per vol.

THE PASTON LETTERS, 1422-1500

A.D. Edited by JAMES GAIDNER, of the Public Record Office. 4 vols. crown 8vo. gilt top, with a Photogravure Frontispiece to each vol. 21s. net for the 4 vols.

THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

Prophylaxis in Surgery Operations—The Treatment of Fractures and Dislocation—Wounds—Deformities and Tumours—Medicine and Insanity. Translated from the German by WILLIAMS MOTT EVANS, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.S. With an Introduction by H. TIMBRELL BULSTROPE, M.A., M.D. Cantab.; D.P.H. Demy 8vo. xviii-1063 pp. 31s. 6d. net.

A. CONSTABLE & CO., LTD., Westminster.

CHATTO & WINDUS'S NEW BOOKS

THE STORY OF MODERN ENGLISH ART.

In 2 handsome vols. large 4to. illustrated with 97 Photogravure Plates and about 90 Half-Tone Illustrations, in a linen gilt binding designed by Sir J. D. LINTON, R.I., price TEN GUINEAS net. (The edition for sale strictly limited to 500 Numbered Copies.)

JAMES ORROCK,

PAINTER, CONNOISSEUR, COLLECTOR. By BYRON WEBBER.

In their abundant harvest of exquisite DRAWINGS, PICTURES, and OBJECTS of ART, these volumes may be considered unique. The history, with its abundant anecdote, has peculiar attractions for the general reader; the artist will find in the pages supplied by Mr. ORROCK important technical information graphically conveyed; the CONNOISSEUR and EXPERT, in communion with an artist who is both, will find his discourse entertaining and instructive; while the possessor of a book which must appear indispensable to a high-class library will be provided with such a GALLERY of ENGLISH MASTERPIECES as never before came together in book form. In Mr. ORROCK'S library of SKETCH-BOOKS—representing as they do the work of some fifty years, during repeated journeyings through Scotland, the Border Counties, the most picturesque parts of the Midlands, Wales, the South Downs, and the Home Counties—we are to follow his career from year to year with unflagging interest. As a COLLECTOR, Mr. ORROCK is represented in these volumes by carefully reproduced examples of the MASTERPIECES he has brought together. Amongst them will be found examples of REYNOLDS, TURNER, GAINSBOROUGH, LAWRENCE, RAEBURN, ROMNEY, MORLAND, MÜLLER, ETTY, CROME, HOPPNER, BONINGTON, PHILLIP, LANDSEER, MILLAIS, HENRY DAWSON, DE WINT, and other illustrious Artists. MASTERS IN WATER-COLOUR, such as TURNER, DAVID COX, GEORGE BARRET, WILLIAM HUNT, and their contemporaries, are also well represented. As with examples of their work, so in the elucidation of Mr. ORROCK'S pen are those beacon-lights of the purest art depicted. His Essays on the FOUR PILLARS of the ENGLISH WATER-COLOUR ART and on the "PRENTICE PILLAR" are reproduced in the volumes, as well as his Essays on CONSTABLE and MÜLLER. The BLUE CHINA CHAPTER is not only replete with remarkable facts and anecdotes relating to the study and collection of this most exquisite ware, but it gives a sketch of the origin and growth of the "craze" for BLUE CHINA in England, derived from sources not hitherto drawn upon for publication. Mr. ORROCK'S intimate association with the development of the present appreciation of ENGLISH FURNITURE is also fully set forth.

"His life and its surroundings form a not unimportant chapter in the history of English art.....All the great native masters who have given real distinction to the practice of the arts are represented in a fine series of photogravure plates.....Then there are charming reproductions of old china and furniture, each one a masterpiece."—*FALL MALL GAZETTE*.

"Two magnificent volumes. Mr. Orrock has admittedly done more than any other man of his time to make the art-collecting world understand that the English have produced the finest portraits, the finest landscapes, the finest silver, the finest furniture, and probably the finest work all round."—*TRUTH*.

"A sumptuous and remarkably attractive work.....Seldom has such a superb collection, not only of paintings, but of blue china and Old English furniture fallen to the lot of one man to possess. There is an excellent chapter on the study and collection of Old Blue China."—*ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE*.

THE BEST OF THE FUN. The New Hunting Book for the Season. By Captain E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST. With 56 Illustrations. Coloured and Black and White, by J. STURGESS and G. D. GILES. Royal 8vo. cloth, gilt top, 16s. "A truly delightful medley of sport."—*Baily's Magazine*.

ELIZA'S HUSBAND. BARRY PAIN'S new Book of Humour. 3s.; cloth, 1s. 6d. "I have laughed as heartily over it as over anything he has ever written. The husband is a delightful creation."—*To-day*.

New 6s. Novels.

THE QUEEN CAN DO NO WRONG: being some Passages and Personal Opinions in the Early Life of Jimmy Rabbit. By HERBERT COMPTON, Author of "The Inimitable Mrs. Massingham." "An excellent romance.....All lovers of history will delight in the book."—*Times*.

"An effectively vivid picture.....A tale well told, with abundant spirit and entrain."—*Globe*.

AN ANGEL'S PORTION. By ALGERNON GISSING, Author of "A Secret of the North Sea." "It is a good story. The characterisation is excellent, the dialogue spirited."—*Glasgow Herald*.

VERONA'S FATHER. By D. CHRISTIE MURRAY, Author of "Joseph's Coat." "An excellent story, told by a master of the soundest school of fiction."—*Vanity Fair*.

LEONORA. By ARNOLD BENNETT, Author of "Anna of the Five Towns." "A notable addition to this year's novels.....a remarkable study of provincial life."—*Daily Mirror*.

SIR DAVID'S VISITORS. By SARAH TYTLER, Author of "In Clariassa's Day." "A certain freshness and fragrance, as of the mountain breeze, pervade 'Sir David's Visitors.' Intermingled with the descriptions of places and people is a wealth of reminiscence, so that the book forms a gossiping record of the period, giving great insight into the nature of the leaders of art, literature, and society. Indeed, nothing is more striking than the sense of intimacy with which the author writes. It is difficult not to believe that she had been present at some of the scenes she portrays, so instinct with life do they seem."—*To-day*.

THE MISTRESS OF BONAVENTURE. By HAROLD BINDLOSS, Author of "A Sower of Wheat." "The story is good indeed.....Careful editing should win Mr. Bindloss far higher praise for his next work."—*Daily Chronicle*.

New 3s. 6d. Novels.

THE MOTOR PIRATE. A Sensation Novel of To-day. By G. SIDNEY PATERNOSTER. With 12 Illustrations by Charles R. SYKES. "A well-written, intensely exciting, thoroughly up-to-date 'shocker' of the better sort, narrating the outrages committed by a 'highway motorist,' and his tracking down by the hero. The pace throughout is 'scorching,' and the volume should be read eagerly by all lovers of the car."—*To-day*.

THE BAYSWATER MIRACLE. By FRANK RICHARDSON, Author of "Semi-Society." "One of the funniest books in the English language."—*Chic*.

PHIL MAY'S SKETCH-BOOK. Containing 54 Characteristic Cartoons by the famous Humorous Artist. Large folio, cloth, 2s. 6d.

Two-Shilling Novels.

THE CONSTABLE OF ST. NICHOLAS. By EDWIN L. ARNOLD.

ST. KATHERINE'S BY THE TOWER. By Sir WALTER BESANT.

AINSLIE'S JU-JU. By HAROLD BINDLOSS.

DORA MYRL, THE LADY DETECTIVE. By McD. BODKIN, K.C.

VINCENT TRILL, DETECTIVE. By DICK DONOVAN.

DARK DEEDS. By DICK DONOVAN.

A CRIMSON CRIME. By GEORGE MANVILLE FENN.

THE RED SHIRTS. By PAUL GAULOT.

THE TRACK OF A STORM. By OWEN HALL.

THE LUCK OF ROARING CAMP; and SENSATION NOVELS CONDENSED. By BRET HARTE.

IN A HOLLOW OF THE HILLS. By BRET HARTE.

COLONEL STARBOTTLE'S CLIENT. By BRET HARTE.

A PROTÉGÉE OF JACK HAMLIN'S. By BRET HARTE.

A SAPPHO OF GREEN SPRINGS. By BRET HARTE.

ZAMBA THE DETECTIVE. By HEADON HILL.

THE LADY FROM NOWHERE. By FERGUS HOME.

PLOTTERS OF PARIS. By EDMUND MITCHELL.

THE TEMPLE OF DEATH. By EDMUND MITCHELL.

TOWARDS THE ETERNAL SNOWS. By EDMUND MITCHELL.

LUCK OF GERARD RIDGELEY. By BERTRAM MITFORD.

THE KING'S ASSEGAI. By BERTRAM MITFORD.

MAID MARIAN AND ROBIN HOOD. By J. E. MUDDOCK.

HIS OWN GHOST. By D. CHRISTIE MURRAY.

SYRLIN. By OUIDA.

THE WATERS OF EDERA. By OUIDA.

A MODERN DICK WHITTINGTON. By JAMES PAVY.

THE DRIFT OF FATE. By DORA RUSSELL.

A COUNTRY SWEETHEART. By DORA RUSSELL.

IN LONDON'S HEART. By G. R. SIMS.

THE YOUNG MASTER OF HYSON HALL. By FRANK STOCKTON. With 36 Illustrations.

THE TALE OF THE SERPENT. By SUNDOWNER.

CITOYENNE JACQUELINE. By SARAH TYTLER.

THE QUEEN AGAINST OWEN. By ALLEN UPWARD.

JOAN, THE CURATE. By FLORENCE WARDEN.

SPORT AND SPANGLES. By BYRON WEBBER.

CAVALRY LIFE; AND REGIMENTAL LEGENDS. By JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

LOVE AND LOVERS OF THE PAST. By PAUL GAULOT, Author of "A Lover of the Queen," &c. Translated by CHARLES LAROCHE, M.A. With a Frontispiece. Crown 8vo. cloth, gilt top, 6s.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PRINCE CHARLES STUART, Count of Albany (The Young Pretender). From the State Papers, and other Sources. By ALEX. CHARLES EWALD, F.S.A. A New Edition. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

A HISTORY OF THE FOUR GEORGES, Vol. I. By JUSTIN MCCARTHY. A New Edition, Revised. Demy 8vo. cloth, 12s.

"Mr. Justin McCarthy has been making some changes in the first volume of his 'History of the Four Georges.' These have been made necessary by the circumstance that in his recent history of Queen Anne he dealt anew with the merging of her reign into the Georgian period."—*Daily Chronicle*.

ESSAYS AND HISTORIETTES. By Sir WALTER BESANT, Author of "As we are and As we may be," &c. Crown 8vo. buckram, gilt top, 6s.

IN LAKELAND DELLS AND FELS. By W. T. PALMER, Author of "Lake-Country Rambles." With a Frontispiece. Crown 8vo. cloth, gilt top, 6s.

BRET HARTE'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS, including "Some Later Verses." Crown 8vo. buckram, 4s. 6d.

RAMBLES IN WOMANLAND. By MAX O'RELL, Author of "H.R.H. Woman," "Between Ourselves," &c. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d.

The St. Martin's Library.

Pott 8vo. cloth, gilt top, 2s. net each; leather, gilt edges, with silk marker, 3s. net each.

VIRGINIBUS PUERISQUE, &c. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

MEN AND BOOKS. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

NEW ARABIAN NIGHTS. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

THE POCKET R. L. S. Favourite Passages from STEVENSON'S WORKS.

THE LIFE OF THE FIELDS. By RICHARD JEFFERIES.

ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN. By Sir WALTER BESANT.

WALTON AND COTTON'S COMPLETE ANGLER.

SKETCHES. By MARK TWAIN.

UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE. By THOMAS HARDY.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH. By CHARLES READE.

"IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND." By CHARLES READE.

THE DEEMSTER. By HALL CAINE.

THE WOMAN IN WHITE. By WILKIE COLLINS.

CONDENSED NOVELS. By BRET HARTE. (The TWO SERIES in One Vol.)

Emile Zola's Novels.

Translated and Edited by ERNEST A. VIZETELLY. Crown 8vo. cloth, 3s. 6d. each

ROME. | **THE JOY OF LIFE.** | **THE HONOUR OF THE ARMY.**

LOURDES. | **HIS MASTERPIECE.** | **THE DRAM-SHOP.**

PARIS. | **THE FAT AND THE THIN.** | **MONEY.**

ABBE MOURET'S TRANSGRESSION. | **HIS EXCELLENCY.** | **THE DREAM.**

THE FORTUNE OF THE ROUGONS. | **THE DOWNFALL.** | **DOCTOR PASCAL.**

THE CONQUEST OF PLASSANS. | **FRUITFULNESS.** | **TRUTH.**

GERMINAL: MASTER AND MAN.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH. By CHARLES READE.

Edition de Luxe, with 16 Photogravure Plates and 84 Half-tone Illustrations by MATT. B. HEWERDINE. A Handsome Illustrated Edition. Large 8vo. cloth, gilt top, 10s. 6d. net.

London: CHATTO & WINDUS, 111 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

PUBLISHED BY T. FISHER UNWIN.

ON SALE DECEMBER 28.

The January Issue will contain
Articles (among others) by

G. LOWES DICKINSON,

The Hon. GEORGE PEEL,

HILAIRE BELLOC,

GILBERT MURRAY,

C. P. TREVELYAN,

M.P.,

The Rev. J. T.
MOFFAT.

2/6

NET.

2/6

NET.

Also

H. W.

NEVINSON'S

A

RIDE IN
MONASTIR.

T. FISHER UNWIN, London, E.C.

AUTHORITY OF
THE BIBLE.

By Dr. INGLIS (Rejected).

Price 6d.; post free 7d.

This Essay is treating the question of Inspiration from a fresh point of view. The author endeavours to show that the Bible is of super-human but not supernatural origin.

A. BONNER, 1 & 2 Took's Court, London, E.C.

BURKE'S PEERAGE
AND BARONETAGE.THE PRIVY COUNCIL, KNIGHTAGE, AND
COMPANIONAGE.

By ASHWORTH P. BURKE.

66th Edition for 1904.

Now Ready at all Booksellers', price 42s., less discount for cash.
BURKE contains more information than any other Peerage.

Publishers: Messrs. HARRISON & SONS, 59 Pall Mall, S.W.

OBJECTS OF ART, ANTIQUITIES, AND SILVER PLATE.
MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE
will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 Wellington Street,
Strand, W.C., on Monday, December 21, 1903, and 2 following days, at 1 o'clock
precisely, ANTIQUITIES, Objects of Art, Porcelain, Silver Plate, &c., com-
prising choice specimens of ancient glass, ancient gold ornaments, antique pottery,
bronzes and marble, porcelain, enamels, miniatures, &c., Scandinavian carved
wood, plate.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S LIST.

A SPLENDID CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Athenæum.—"We can conceive no volume of reference more indispensable to the scholar, the literary man, the historian, and the journalist."

In one Volume of 1,464 pages.

Royal 8vo. 25s. net in cloth, or 32s. net in half-morocco.

THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL
BIOGRAPHY INDEX & EPITOME.

Edited by SIDNEY LEE.

NOTE.—Copies of the INDEX AND EPITOME, in the alternative bindings, can be seen at the principal Booksellers' in London and in the Country. Prospectus on application.

NEW VOLUME BY THE AUTHOR OF "T LEAVES," &c.

JUST PUBLISHED. Crown 8vo. 5s.

LEGAL T LEAVES.

By EDWARD F. TURNER,

Author of "T Leaves," "Tantler's Sister," "More T Leaves," &c.

SEA-WRACK. By FRANK T. BULLEN, F.R.G.S.,
Author of "The Cruise of the *Cachalot*," "The Log of a Sea-Waif," &c.
Second Impression. With 8 Illustrations by ARTHUR TWIDLE. Crown 8vo. 6s.
Vanity Fair.—"A delightful volume.....The seafaring man is an open book to Mr. Bullen."
British Weekly.—"A powerful and characteristic volume.....The gold of buried argosies is tangled amidst his sea-wrack."

THE RISING GENERATION. By CONSTANCE
E. MAUD, Author of "An English Girl in Paris," &c. With Cover designed
by Mr. JACOB HOOD. Crown 8vo. 6s.
Guardian.—"A more thoroughly healthy, refreshing book from beginning to end it would be difficult to find.....There is not one story in the book which is not good to read and good to think over."

POPULAR EDITIONS OF WORKS by MATTHEW ARNOLD.
Crown 8vo. cloth, 2s. 6d. each.

MIXED ESSAYS. | **FRIENDSHIP'S GARLAND.**
LAST ESSAYS ON CHURCH AND RELIGION.

MRS. BROWNING'S WORKS. IN THREE
POCKET VOLUMES. Printed on India Paper, with a Portrait Frontispiece
to each volume. Fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d. each net in limp cloth; or 3s. net in leather.
Standard.—"A charming edition of the verse and prose of the greatest of English poetesses."

* * * This Edition is uniform with the POCKET EDITION of ROBERT
BROWNING'S WORKS in 8 Volumes.

Punch.—"The 'Cornhill' is always among the brightest of the magazines, dealing with an unflinching variety of interesting matter."
Manchester Guardian.—"One of the very few good literary magazines."
World.—"The 'Cornhill Magazine' is full of good things."

THE
CORNHILL
MAGAZINE.

Price One Shilling Monthly.

Annual Subscription, including postage to any address in the Postal
Union, 14s., payable in advance.

Mr. A. E. W. MASON,

Author of that very popular Novel

"THE FOUR FEATHERS,"

Begins in the January Number

(Ready at all Booksellers' and Newsagents' on December 23rd),

A NEW SERIAL STORY,

Entitled

THE TRUANTS,

Which will be continued throughout the year.

The JANUARY NUMBER will contain in addition Contributions by:

Mrs. RICHMOND RITCHIE.

Mrs. MARGARET L. WOODS.

The Rt. Hon. Sir ALGERNON WEST, P.C., C.C.B.

The late Sir JOHN ROBINSON.

Mr. ANDREW LANG, &c. &c.

And will form a very strong issue of the Magazine.

Guardian.—"The 'Cornhill' is really full of good reading from beginning to end. There is nothing to skip."
Vanity Fair.—"The 'Cornhill' is the most interesting of English magazines."

London: SMITH, ELDER & CO., 15 Waterloo Place, S.W.

THE BARNATO CONSOLIDATED MINES, LIMITED.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

For the Year ending 31st October, 1903. Submitted to the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held at Johannesburg on the 17th November, 1903:—

To the Shareholders.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith their Report, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, duly audited, for the year ended 31st October, 1903.

CAPITAL.

The Capital of the Company remains as before, namely, £1,500,000 in £1 shares, of which 1,359,500 shares are issued and 147,500 are in reserve.

VENDORS' INTEREST.

In terms of the policy foreshadowed at your last Annual Meeting, and in accordance with the resolution passed at the Special General Meeting, £50,000 has been written off the Vendors' Lien Account, which makes this item now stand at £150,000.

PROPERTIES.

The following schedule shows that very little change has taken place in regard to the Company's interests in claims and properties:—

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTIES AT 31ST OCTOBER, 1903.

Name of Property.	Extent at 31/10/02.	Since Sold or Floated.	Extent at 31/10/03.	Interest held by Company.
Alpha (W.W.R.)	37		37	Whole
Alpine (Moodie's)	19		19	"
Barrand and Dirksen (W.W.R.)	88		88	"
Max Levi (W.W.R.)	1		1	"
Susan Jane (W.W.R.)	13		13	"
Molly Nigel (Heidelberg)	215		215	"
Croesus D.L., No. 1 (W.W.R.)	67		67	"
Croesus D.L., No. 2 (W.W.R.)	144	& W.Right	144	75%
Langlaagte (W.W.R.)	13	& W.Right	13	Whole
Vogelstruisfontein (W.W.R.)	399		399	"
Princess Leeuwpoort (W.W.R.)	107		107	"
Rietfontein Dip (W.W.R.)	163		163	"
Klippoortje (W.W.R.)	64	64	80	"
Zwaartkoppies (Moodie's)	80		80	"
North Alpine & Princess (Moodie's)	25		25	75%
Cohen's Claims (Barberton)	101		101	75%
Berlein's Claims (Nigel)	88	& W.Right	88	2/3rds.
Goodman and Potter (Nigel)	60		60	1/3rd
Morse Block (Nigel)	71		71	1/3rd
Chimes Mines Claims			5	Whole
Total	1,665		1,606	

From the foregoing it will be seen that 64 claims on Klippoortje are not now included in the schedule, these claims having been converted into shares in the Anglo South Mines, Ltd. It will also be seen that five claims of the Chimes Mines, Ltd., have been added, these representing the balance of claims left over after the absorption of the Chimes Mines' property by the Van Ryn Deep, Ltd., and Kleinfontein Deep, Ltd. The purchase price paid by your Company for these five claims was £1,000.

SHAREHOLDINGS.

The following statement shows the present biddings as compared with the shares held at 31st October, 1902:—

Company.	Holding 31/10/02.	Since Acquired.	Since disposed of.	Holding 31/10/03.
Farm Leeuwpoort, Witwatersrand:—				
Rand Central Gold Mines, Ltd. ..	125,000		500	124,500
B. L. K. Syndicate, Ltd.	10,000			10,000
Leeuwpoort Gold Mining Co., Ltd. ..	6,267			6,267
Sub-Nigel, Ltd.	250			250
Main Reef West, Ltd.	64,286		11,508	52,778
Lindum Gold Mines, Ltd.	67,337		67,337	Nil
Jumpers Deep, Ltd.	19,304			19,304
Transvaal Estates and Development Co., Ltd.	Nil	6,489		6,489
Ferreira Deep, Ltd.	251,100			251,100
Chimes Mines, Ltd.	325,000		325,000	Nil
Delagoa Bay Lands Syndicate, Ltd. ..	7,500			7,500
Normandy Exploration Co., Ltd. ..	64,890		64,890	Nil
Orkney Gold Mines Co., Ltd.	100,000			100,000
Kleinfontein Deep, Ltd.	100,000	309,501		309,501
Randfontein Deep, Ltd.	15,000	33,668		48,668
Van Ryn Deep, Ltd.	100,000	964,499		364,499
Angelo South Mines, Ltd.	Nil	95,644		95,644

RAND CENTRAL GOLD MINES, LTD.

Your shareholding has been reduced by 500 shares in part fulfilment of the terms of the contract of flotation of this Company, and now stands at 124,500 shares. No work has yet been done on this property, but it is hoped that conditions will improve before long, so as to warrant the anticipation your Directors entertained last year that active exploitation would be commenced.

B. L. K. SYNDICATE, LTD.

Your interest in this Syndicate remains unaltered, viz., 10,000 shares out of an issued Capital of £20,000.

LEEUEWPOORT GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Your holding of 6,267 shares is unaltered. This Company has not yet recommenced work.

MAIN REEF WEST, LIMITED.

It will be seen that your holding in the Main Reef West, Ltd., has been reduced to 52,778 shares by the realisation of 11,508 shares, the profit on which amounted to £18,419 0s. 4d., and appears in the Profit and Loss Account. The Chairman of the Company, in addressing the Shareholders in August last, stated that "the continuance of the insufficient Native labour supply has rendered it impracticable to resume sinking operations." When labour is obtainable, it will take a comparatively short time to reach the reef, and thus allow the commencement of active development.

LINDUM GOLD MINES, LIMITED.

Your holding in this Company has been converted into Shares in the Randfontein Deep, Limited.

JUMPERS DEEP, LIMITED.

The interest held by your Company in the Jumpers Deep is unchanged, viz., 19,304 shares. This Company is crushing and has an average of 100 stamps at work. There has been no dividend to report to you as yet, but, as the present monthly profits exceed £7,000, it is hoped that before long there will be a return on your Company's investment. The development has recently improved, and increased profits may confidently be anticipated.

CHIMES MINES, LIMITED.

This Company has merged into the Van Ryn Deep, Limited, and the Kleinfontein Deep, Limited, and your holding converted into shares of these two Companies.

NORMANDY EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

The assets of this Company have been sold to the Transvaal Estates and Development Company, Ltd., and your interest converted accordingly.

TRANSVAAL ESTATES AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.

For your interest in the Normandy Exploration Company you received 6,489 shares in the above Company. The Transvaal Estates and Development Company, Ltd., owns a large number of farms throughout the Transvaal, particularly in the North, and an expedition is now prospecting the properties, and there have been indications of minerals and diamonds. Favourable reports are also to hand of the highly fertile character of some of the farms.

ANGELO SOUTH MINES, LTD.

Your £4 claims on Klippoortje have been sold to this Company for 60,000 shares, in addition to which you subscribed for 33,644 shares at 30s., making a total holding of 93,644 shares out of an issued Capital of £501,000. This Company owns 310 claims on Klippoortje, No. 148, and Driefontein No. 176, in the neighbourhood of Boksburg, and on the dip of the Driefontein Deep, Limited, and Angelo Deep Limited.

RANDFONTEIN DEEP, LIMITED.

Your holding of 67,337 shares in the Lindum Gold Mines, Limited, has been exchanged for 33,668 shares, now making your holding 48,668 shares in the above Company, which took over the claims of the Lindum and other adjoining claims, the total area being 1,063 claims. Boring operations have been in hand for some months, and it is expected that the dip of the Randfontein Reefs will very shortly be encountered. The hole is down to a depth of over 4,000 feet.

VAN RYN DEEP, LIMITED, AND KLEINFONTEIN DEEP, LIMITED.

You will see that your holding of 325,000 Chimes Mines' shares is now disposed of, having been exchanged for shares in the above two Companies on their taking over the claims of the Chimes Mines, Limited. The shares received in exchange were 214,075 Kleinfontein Deeps and 359,925 Van Ryn Deeps, but, as reported to you last year, an exchange was made with the Anglo-French Exploration Company, Limited, by which you received 95,426 Kleinfontein Deeps for the same number of Van Ryn Deeps. 100,000 shares in each Company have been subscribed for at £1, your holdings, therefore, being as follows:—

Kleinfontein Deep, Ltd.	309,501
Van Ryn Deep, Ltd.	364,499

These Companies have joined in a scheme with the New Kleinfontein Company, Ltd., Benoni Gold Mines, Ltd., and the Apex Mines, Ltd., for the centralisation of their workshops, buildings, &c., under which organisation a great saving in the initial outlay and working costs of the Companies will be effected, but the scheme does not affect the individual reduction plants of the Companies concerned.

A borehole is being put down on joint account for the Kleinfontein Deep, Ltd., and the Van Ryn Deep, Ltd., for the purpose of accurately determining the position of the proposed vertical shafts of both Companies. The hole is down to a depth of over 1,300 feet, and should strike the reef at an early date.

DELAGO BAY LANDS SYNDICATE, LTD.

Your interest in this Syndicate remains the same, viz., 7,500 shares out of an issued capital of £60,000. The Syndicate has now satisfactorily settled the question of its titles, and it is hoped that building operations will be commenced before long and good returns obtained from the valuable properties it possesses in Lourenço Marques and neighbourhood.

FERREIRA DEEP, LIMITED.

Your holding still stands at 251,100 shares. This Company crushing with 60 stamps, and profits of some 25s. per ton are being earned, and these profits in course of time will be considerably increased.

About 9,000 tons per month are being crushed. During the year a dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared, the amount accruing to your Company being £25,110.

THE BARNATO CONSOLIDATED MINES, LIMITED—

Continued.

OTHER SHARES.

Your holdings in Sub-Nigel, Ltd. (250 shares), and Orkney Gold Mining Company, Ltd. (100,000 shares), remain unchanged.

ACCOUNTS.

The accounts submitted to you are brought up to the 31st October, 1903. The shares sold, as will be seen from the schedule embodied in this report, were 11,503 Main Reef West, Ltd., realising a profit of £18,419 os. 4d.

The balance of profit carried forward is £215,596 14s. 4d., accounted for as follows:—

Investments—

Claims, Water-rights, and Shares as per Balance Sheet ..	£1,565,922 6 5
Vendors' Lien Account—	
Being nominal value of 250,000 £1 shares paid to Vendors	£250,000 0 0
Less amount written off	£50,000 0 0
31/10/02	£50,000 0 0
Less amount written off	50,000 0 0
31/10/03	50,000 0 0
	100,000 0 0

Cash and Cash Assets—

Cash in hand and owing to Company.. ..	192,556 14 7
	£1,908,479 1 0

Less Liabilities, as per Balance Sheet, including

uncalled Working Capital in various Companies	£340,382 6 8
Issued Capital	1,352,500 0 0
	1,692,882 6 8

Balance of Profit carried forward	£215,596 14 4
---	---------------

DIRECTORS.

There has been no change in your Directorate since last Meeting.

AUDITORS.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. J. P. O'Reilly and John Moon, the present Auditors of the Company, retire. You are requested to fix their remuneration and to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

GENERAL.

During the year under review, the balance carried forward has decreased by £9,290 13s. 3d., but it will be seen that the sum of £50,000 has been written off for part redemption of the purchase of Vendors' interest, as explained in the early portion of this report. The result of the year's operations must, therefore, be regarded as satisfactory in view of the exceedingly trying period of business inactivity through which we have passed. The dearth of native labour remains a crucial and far-reaching problem and the principal factor that is retarding the progress of the country. Much might otherwise have been done in the way of turning to account many of your interests which are at present lying in a practically dormant condition, and taking in hand the development of some of the exceedingly valuable assets which your Company possesses.

Boring operations have been started on several of the deep level companies in which you are largely interested. There are indications that, within a reasonable time, an improvement will take place in the present unsatisfactory condition of things, and, when this long-expected change is realised the policy foreshadowed by your Chairman last year will be vigorously prosecuted by your Directors.

(Signed) CARL HANAU,	} Directors.
" J. MUNRO,	
" CHARLES MARX,	
" W. S. WEBBER,	
" H. R. CALVERT,	

JOHANNESBURG CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT CO., LTD.,

Secretaries.

Per F. MEESER.

Johannesburg, 6th November, 1903.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st OCTOBER, 1903.

LIABILITIES.

To Capital Account—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1,500,000 Shares of £1 each	1,500,000	0 0		
Less 147,500 Shares in Reserve	147,500	0 0		
			1,352,500	0 0

Sundry Shares subscribed for—

Angelo South Mines, Ltd.	47,101 12 0
Delagoa Bay Lands Syndicate, Ltd.	1,060 0 0
Kleinfontein Deep, Ltd.	85,000 0 0
Main Reef West, Ltd.	24,286 4 0
Orkney Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	21,459 9 4
Van Ryn Deep, Ltd.	85,000 0 0
	263,907 5 4

Rand Central Gold Mines, Ltd.—

Loan on Deposit and Interest	71,695 1 0
------------------------------------	------------

Orkney Gold Mining Company, Ltd.—

Revenue collected on account of this Company	1,410 15 9
--	------------

Licenses in Suspense—

Provision for Owners Share of Licenses to 31st May, 1902	3,097 10 0
--	------------

Sundry Creditors	371 14 7
------------------------	----------

Balance from Profit and Loss Account	215,596 14 4
--	--------------

£1,908,479 1 0

ASSETS.

By Property Account—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1,421'85 Mining Claims and 3 Water Rights	256,710	14 0		
Vendors' Lien Account—				
Nominal value of 250,000 Shares of £1 each paid to Vendors on acquisition of Vendors' Interest under agreement and in accordance with resolution of Shareholders ..	250,000	0 0		
Less amount written off 31st Oct., 1902	£50,000			
Less amount written off 31st Oct., 1903	£50,000			
	100,000	0 0		
			150,000	0 0
Shares at Cost			1,307,350	14 1
93,644 Angelo South Mines, Ltd.				
10,000 B.L.K. Syndicate, Ltd.				
7,500 Delagoa Bay Lands Syndicate, Ltd.				
251,100 Ferreira Deep, Ltd.				
19,304 Jumpers Deep, Ltd.				
309,501 Kleinfontein Deep, Ltd.				
6,267 Leeuwpoort G.M. Co., Ltd.				
52,778 Main Reef West, Ltd.				
100,000 Orkney G.M. Co., Ltd.				
48,668 Randfontein Deep, Ltd.				
124,500 Rand Central Mines, Ltd.				
250 Sub. Nigel, Ltd.				
6,489 Transvaal Estates and Development Co.				
364,499 Van Ryn Deep, Ltd.				
Cyffertfontein Coal Mine (Leasehold)			1,860	18 4
Sundry Debtors.. ..			21,675	11
Cash in London and Johannesburg on loan at 7 days' call ..			170,686	11 3
Cash at Bankers			194	12 2
			£1,908,479	1 0

Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., per F. MEESER, Secretaries.

CARL HANAU,
CHARLES MARX, } Directors.

We certify that we have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Barnato Consolidated Mines, Ltd., and that the above Balance Sheet is a true and correct statement of the position of the Company as at 31st October, 1903. We have also verified the Securities.

(Signed) J. P. O'REILLY,
JNO. MOON, } Auditors.

Incorporated Accountants.

Johannesburg, 3rd November, 1903.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for period 1st November, 1902, to 31st October, 1903.

To Vendors' Lien Account—	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Amount written off for redemption of purchase of Vendors' interests.. ..	50,000	0 0		
			50,000	0 0
Administration Expenses—				
Auditors' Fees	105	0 0		
Consulting Engineer and Surveyor's Fees ..	7 15	0		
Directors' Fees	2,002	0 0		
General Charges	446 13 6			
Law Charges	400	0 1		
London Office Expenses	1,336 7 5			
Salaries	566 9 4			
			4,862	5 4
Balance			215,596	14 4
			£270,458	19 8
By Balance from last Account	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Share Realisations	224,887	7 7		
Profit on Shares Sold.	18,419	0 4		
Dividends on Investments	25,110	0 0		
Interest	2,042 11 9			
			£270,458	19 8

Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., per F. MEESER, Secretaries.

CARL HANAU,
CHARLES MARX, } Directors.

Examined and found correct,

(Signed) J. P. O'REILLY,
JNO. MOON, } Auditors.

Incorporated Accountants.

Johannesburg, 3rd November, 1903.

THE TAQUAH AND ABOSSO GOLD MINING COMPANY (1900), LIMITED.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

To be presented at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS to be held on the 21st December, 1903.

The Directors have the pleasure of submitting to the Shareholders their Second Annual Report, together with the Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903. Reports by the Managing Director and General Manager are attached, together with plan of the Taquah Concession, showing its area, situation of the two townships and of the workings.

CAPITAL.—The Capital Account remains the same as last year, £309,562, but 216 shares have been allotted—16 for Fractional Certificates converted, and 200 in exchange for £200 Second Debentures. The balance of £541 10s. Second Debentures will be paid off at the beginning of the year.

TITLES.—Your Directors are pleased to say that the necessary final Certificates of Validity have been granted by the Concessions Court for the Taquah Concession. In the former report the shareholders were informed that it had been found necessary to institute legal proceedings in connection with an overlap of other concessions on the west boundary of the Company's land. These proceedings, which were ably conducted by Mr. H. C. Thomson, our legal representative, were in respect of the overlap of the Mantraim and Pepe Concessions, and have resulted in a compromise, under which, in consideration for the abandonment of proceedings for the recovery of the disputed area, your Company has received 20,000 fully-paid £1 shares in the Mantraim (Wassaw) Limited, and will receive one-fifth of the price of the Pepe Concession when sold.

TAQUAH.

The new Main Shaft, which was commenced on the 24th September, 1902, had on 31st October last reached a depth of 444 feet. It is being sunk behind the reef, and to obviate any difficulty in dealing with the water in the old workings near the surface, cross-cuts will not be driven into the reef until a depth of 600 feet is attained and the pumps installed. When this is done other levels will be opened at convenient depths, and thus it is expected a large body of ore will be readily developed for stoping. The progress made in sinking the shaft has been satisfactory.

A quantity of valuable machinery was already on the property when taken over by your Company, and this has been utilised in equipping the shaft.

The necessary houses for the management and staff have been erected, and an incline tramway built on both sides of the hill to bring in stores and fuel.

The equipment being good and the camp conveniently situated, work has proceeded smoothly and uninterruptedly throughout the year.

The shareholders are already aware that the area of their property is such as will admit of subdivision into at least two other sections distinct from the one served by the present shaft. Work has hitherto been concentrated on the area now being developed; but in view of the progress made with the shaft, arrangements have now been made for further bore-holes on other parts of the Concession.

THE ABOSSO GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The work on the Abosso Mine is being energetically pushed forward. Appended hereto is a detailed report by the Managing Director, accompanied by plans. The assays generally show the development of payable ore, and to the S.W. are particularly encouraging, running as high as 4 ozs. 4 dwts. 15 grs. over 13 inches, or 2 ozs. 9 dwts. 1 gr. over 24.6 inches if sections of the hanging and footwalls be included. The manager reports that there are sure indications that the reef as it goes further to the S.W. widens out and is of similar value.

The new headgear, hauling engine and boilers have been erected, and as the other surface equipment is approaching completion, the question of sending out the requisite crushing plant is under consideration.

THE ANKOBRA (TAQUAH AND ABOSSO) DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

Owing to the exceptional lowness of the Ankobra River the transport of the dredger sent out by the Ankobra (Taquah and Abosso) Development Syndicate, Limited, was not completed until June of this year. Its erection was commenced on 18th July under the direction of Mr. Montagu T. Barney, M.A.M.I.M.E., and was completed by 18th October. On the 4th November, trials of the machinery were commenced, and during 72 hours' work, spread over a period of 12 days, 47 ozs. of gold were recovered. This trial run was considered highly satisfactory, and it is believed that, when the dredger is finally adjusted and working full time, substantial profits will result, and steps are being taken to send out another dredger, for which purpose the Syndicate have ample funds.*

The original agreement between your Company and the Ankobra Syndicate provided, *inter alia*, that the river should be divided into sections, each one mile in length, to be held alternately by the Syndicate and your Company, the consideration payable to the parent Company being £25,000 in fully-paid shares and 50 per cent. of the net profits. With the knowledge of the concession acquired since the agreement in question was made, it was found that such a division was

a practical impossibility, the dredgable ground not being equally distributed along the river. An arbitrary division on such lines would, in many cases, have rendered it impracticable for one company or the other to work the dredgable parts of the river, and would have proved a constant source of dispute.

Your directors have, therefore, thought it advisable to enter into a new agreement to lease to the Syndicate the whole of the River Concession. This Company to receive 5,000 additional shares (making 30,000 in all); 25 per cent. of the net profits derived from the working of the whole river, and the right to subscribe at par for 25 per cent. of any capital issued over the present authorised sum of £100,000. Under the original agreement this Company would theoretically have been entitled to receive through its royalty and shareholding, 66⅔ per cent. of the profits of the Syndicate for their work on half the river. Under the new arrangement the working of the whole concession is provided for without further expense or trouble to the parent Company and it receives 53⅓ per cent. of the profits, through royalty and shareholding, as well as the right of subscription at par of 25 per cent. of any new capital, as stated above.

Your Directors consider this a satisfactory arrangement, and that a difficult position has thus been settled on a practical basis.

The new Agreement does not affect the terms upon which the Mining Concessions, apart from the Ankobra River, are held by the Syndicate, in which your Company is interested to the extent of 50 per cent. of the net profits, apart from their shareholding.

The Concessions of Insimankao and Mankooma have been surveyed, and Certificates of Validity are expected to be granted at an early date.

GENERAL.

TOWNSHIP.—The township for Europeans referred to in the last report has been laid out and is proving successful. So far 25 lots have been sold, and the Company's share of the proceeds of these sales amounts to £3,250. Besides residential Bungalows, five large Stores are now open, and other buildings are in course of erection.

The proposed branch of the Government Railway to the Prestea district will, it is believed, tend to make Tarkwa more and more the distributing base for the mining district generally, and it promises to become one of the leading commercial centres of the Colony both for the Mines and for native trade.

Outside the township, land has been leased for two magazines for explosives and for several stores and bungalows, which bring in a total rental of £127 per annum. It is hoped that the income from this source will be materially increased as the township grows.

The success of the separate native township has amply justified its installation; the available labour supply has been augmented, and the segregation of the natives in a definite area, under strict sanitary regulations, will undoubtedly make for improved health amongst the European and native population. An important market is now held at Tarkwa, and the increased population has necessitated the township area being enlarged, and a further early expansion is probable.

Your directors, feeling that town management was to some extent outside the scope of a mining company, have entered into an agreement for 99 years with the Colonial Government whereby the latter undertake to manage and police the town and to collect the rents, and to pay over to the Company annually one half of the gross rents received. It is impossible as yet to estimate the income derivable from this source, but your Directors look upon it as a valuable asset.

BOTANICAL STATION.—To meet the wishes of His Excellency the Governor, your Directors have leased to the Government at a nominal rental an area to be used as a Botanical Station and Forest Reservation. Full mining and timber rights are reserved to your Company as well as the right of re-entry if required for mining purposes.

COMMUNICATION.—Railway communication has now been instituted direct to the shaft-head at both Taquah and Abosso, so that transport has entirely ceased to be a source of difficulty, and pieces of machinery weighing as much as 10 tons have been delivered.

At the same time the rates charged on the Government Railway are in the opinion of your Directors exorbitant, and the general organisation of the line leaves much to be desired. Your Directors have, both directly and in conjunction with the London Chamber of Commerce, forwarded protests to the authorities on the subject, and are hopeful for improvement in these matters.

STAFF.—The Directors are glad to say that the health of the Staff has been satisfactory, and that in only one or two cases has it been necessary for men to leave their duties before the completion of their term of engagement. The general conditions of life have materially improved during the last two years, and the comparatively low percentage of sickness amongst the employes shows that with good housing and sanitation the climatic difficulties are by no means so formidable as was once supposed.

The General Managership remains in the hands of Mr. G. A. Stockfield, who is ably assisted at Taquah by Mr. W. H. Rundall. Your Directors are pleased to report that they have arranged to retain Mr. Stockfield's services over a term of years, thus securing continuity of management.

The Directors with great regret have to report the death, from non-climatic causes, of Miss E. M. Swire, the nurse at the Abosso Hospital, and would here record their appreciation of her devotion to her duties and the deep respect in which she was held by the whole staff.

In accordance with the Articles of Association Sir Charles Euan-Smith and Mr. T. F. Dalglish retire from the Board, and offer themselves for re-election.

Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., Auditors of the Company, retire and offer themselves for re-election.

By Order of the Board,
T. J. FOSTER, Secretary.

13 Austin Friars, London, E.C.,
11th December, 1903.

* Since this report was put into type a further telegram has been received advising that 137 ozs. of gold have been remitted to London, representing the result of 170 hours' working of the dredger.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th JUNE, 1903.

MARK ATTENBOROUGH, } Directors.
D. H. BAYLDON, }
T. J. FOSTER, Secretary.

COOPER BROTHERS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants. } Auditors.

ROBINSON GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Expenditure and Revenue.

135 Stamps crushed 18,700 tons.

EXPENDITURE

			£ s. d.		Per ton milled.
			£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Mining Account (including Maintenance)	..	..	10,995	0 6	0 11 8'24
Milling Account (including Maintenance)	..	..	2,958	11 0	0 3 0'90
Vanning Account (including Maintenance)	..	..	253	10 2	0 0 3'54
Cyaniding and Chlorination Accounts (including Maintenance)	..	..	2,199	2 8	0 0 4'22
Slimes Account (including Maintenance)	..	..	470	2 3	0 0 0'34
General Maintenance	..	..	105	10 9	0 1 3'54
General Charges	..	..	1,660	9 1	0 1 8'18
			18,528	7 4	0 19 9'79
Development Account	..	..	4,540	5 5	0 4 10'37
Machinery, Plant and Buildings	..	..	75	11 2	0 0 0'97
			23,144	3 11	1 4 9'03
Profit on Working	..	..	31,004	17 8	1 13 2'90
			<u>£54,229</u>	<u>17 8</u>	<u>£3 17 11'98</u>
REVENUE.					
			£ s. d.		Per ton milled.
			£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Gold Accounts—					
From Mill	..	..	35,550	13 1	1 18 0'66
From Tailings	..	..	12,281	2 5	0 13 0'84
From Slimes	..	..	2,848	2 0	0 3 0'57
From own Concentrates	..	..	3,310	14 0	0 3 6'49
			53,930	18 6	2 17 8'16
Sundry Revenue—					
Rents, Interest, Profit on Purchased Concentrates, &c.	..	..	298	3 1	0 0 3'87
			<u>£54,229</u>	<u>17 8</u>	<u>£3 17 11'98</u>

No provision has been made in the above Account for payment of the 10 per cent. Profits Tax. The value of the Gold produced is the value at £4'247727 per oz. Fine, less cost of realisation.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND No. 23.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim

Dividend of 6s per Cent. (5s. 6d. per £5 Share) has been declared by the Board for the half-year ending 31st of December, 1903. This Dividend will be payable to all Shareholders registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 31st of December, 1903, and to Holders of Coupon No. 18 attached to Share Warrants to Bearer. The Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to the 7th January, 1904, both days inclusive. The Dividend will be payable to South African registered Shareholders from the Head Office, Johannesburg, and to European Shareholders from the London Office, No. 1 London Wall Buildings, E.C., on or about the 4th of February, 1904. Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer are informed that they will receive payment of the Dividend on presentation of Coupon No. 18 at the London Office of the Company. Coupons must be left Four Clear Days for examination and will be payable at any time on or after the 4th February, 1904.

BONANZA, LIMITED.

From the Manager's Report for October, 1903.

Total yield in fine gold from all sources	.. ..	5,924'829 ozs.
per ton milled	..	14'107 dwts.

WORKING EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE

On a basis of 8,400 Tons Milled.

		Cost.		Cost per Ton.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Mining .. .. .	.. .. .	6,428	11 10	0 15	3'674
Development Redemption .. .. .	.. .. .	840	0 0	0 2	0'000
Crushing and Sorting .. .. .	.. .. .	314	5 4	0 2	8'979
Milling .. .. .	.. .. .	1,209	13 7	0 3	10'562
Cyaniding Sands .. .. .	.. .. .	1,252	13 10	0 3	11'791
Slimes .. .. .	.. .. .	489	17 4	0 2	5'995
Sundry Head Office Expenses.. .. .	.. .. .	369	8 0	0 2	10'554
		10,904	9 1	1 5	11'555
Profit .. .. .	.. .. .	14,902	2 5	1 15	5'775
		£25,806	11 6	£3	5'330
By GOLD ACCOUNT:		Value.		Value per Ton.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Mill Gold .. .. .	.. .. .	12,912	12 6	1 10	8'942
Cyanide Gold .. .. .	.. .. .	12,093	19 0	1 8	9'531
		£25,006	11 6	£2	10'473
Interest Account .. .. .	.. .. .	800	0 0	0 1	10'857
		£25,806	11 6	3	5'330

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—Expenditure under this head for the month amounts to £248 17s. 6d.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND No. 10.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim

Dividend of 50 per cent. (10s. per share) has been declared by the Board for the half-year ending 31st December, 1903.

This Dividend will be payable to all shareholders registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 31st of December, 1903, and to holders of Coupon No. 10 attached to Share Warrants to Bearer.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 7th January, 1904, both days inclusive.

The Dividend will be payable to South African registered Shareholders from the Head Office, Johannesburg, and to European Shareholders from the London Office, No. 7 London Wall Buildings, E.C. 4, on or about the 4th of February, 1904.

No. 1 London Wall Buildings, E.C., on or about the 4th of February, 1904.
 Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer are informed that they will receive payment
 of the Dividend on presentation of Coupon No. 10 at the London Office of the

Coupons must be left **FOUR CLEAR DAYS** for examination, and will be payable at any time on or after the 4th February, 1904.

By Order of the Board,
ANDREW MOIR, London Secretary.
 London Office, No. 1 London Wall Buildings, E.C.
 15th December, 1903.

JOHANNESBURG CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

Submitted to the Shareholders at a Meeting held in the Board Room, Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., Consolidated Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, on Wednesday, the 18th November, 1903, at 11 A.M.

The Directors submit herewith the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the above Company for the year ended 30th June, 1903, showing a balance of profit, including the sum of £387,154 12s. 4d. brought forward from last account, of £665,470 5s. 8d.

They recommend that out of this a dividend of 10 per cent., or 2s. per share, be paid, absorbing £270,989 12s., and that the balance of £394,480 13s. 8d. be carried forward to next account.

The last accounts adopted by the shareholders were those to 30th June, 1902, submitted at the general meeting held on 26th November, 1902.

Since then the most important changes in the figures of the Balance Sheet are:—

An increase in the following assets:—

Loans on Market Securities in London and Johannesburg ..	£37,000
Johannesburg Municipality Overdue and Unpaid Coupons ..	5,150
Investments in Ground Rents ..	15,000
Investments in Mining Properties ..	7,000
Investments in Stocks and Shares ..	343,000

A decrease in the following assets:—

Loans to Mining and other Companies ..	£25,000
Loans on Bonds and on Security of Real Estate ..	46,000
Sundry Debtors ..	5,000
Investments in Real Estate ..	150,000

An increase in the Liabilities of the Company of £174,000

The Profit and Loss Accounts for the period show that the financial year 1902-3 commenced with a profit balance of £387,154 12s. 4d.; that £278,315 13s. 4d. has since been earned, making a total profit of £665,470 5s. 8d.; an increase of £7,326 18s. 4d. over last year; which your Directors, taking into consideration the severe depression that existed during the last six months of the period under review, consider highly satisfactory.

The accounts now submitted to the Shareholders have been prepared on the usual conservative lines.

Practically no earnings, whether by way of interest accrued or rents due, have been taken credit for in the Profit and Loss Account unless they have been actually collected. A further substantial sum will appear in later accounts in respect of these items.

Any depreciation in the market value of the Share Investments of the Company has been fully provided for by writing down the value in the books to, at or below, current prices at 30th June, 1903, to the debit of Profit and Loss, but no credit has been taken for appreciation in the market value of other holdings.

The total market value of the Company's investments in Stocks and Shares on the 30th June, 1903, was £3,099,294 11s. 9d., as against the Balance Sheet value of £2,332,738 11s. 3d., or an appreciation of nearly £700,000, which does not appear in the accounts.

During the year the position of the gold mining Companies in which we are interested has improved, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which mining has been conducted owing to the insufficient supply of unskilled labour, and your Directors are pleased to be able to report to you that their anticipations of last year, of being able to announce a revenue from dividends paid by the gold mining Companies in which this Company is interested, have been fulfilled. The following Companies have paid substantial dividends, viz.:—Ginsberg Gold Mining Company, Limited, 15 per cent.; New Primrose Gold Mining Company, Limited, 10 per cent.; Rietfontein A, Limited, 10 per cent.

The Directors are also pleased to be able to state that, in addition to the dividends received from the various industrial undertakings in which your Company is interested, the Johannesburg Waterworks Estate and Exploration Company, Limited, has, since the date at which the books were closed, declared a dividend of 10 per cent., and the Johannesburg Market Concession and Buildings Company, Limited, a further dividend of 5 per cent.

The amount of Loans to Mining Companies, £774,000, shows a decrease on last year's figures of £25,000.

The total of your Investments in Real Estate in South Africa is £487,000, which amount is made up as follows:—

Johannesburg Property ..	£84,000
Suburban Properties (Unsold Stands) ..	176,000
Other Property in South Africa ..	227,000

The Houghton Estate is attracting a most desirable class of residents. Several large plots of ground have been sold, and some substantial and handsome residences have been erected thereon, and others are in progress. Over 300 Stands have been sold during the year on your Berea and Yeoville Estates, and building on these Estates has proceeded with wonderful rapidity. The Municipality of Johannesburg have now included the whole of the Houghton Estate in the area of its jurisdiction.

The Municipal Council valuation of the fixed property of the Company in Johannesburg and Suburbs within the Municipal area amounts to almost £1,400,000, being £300,000 for the town properties and about £1,100,000 for the Estates.

Your Directors are glad to report that since the date to which the above accounts are made up the Municipality have paid the amount of £20,500 due to this Company for overdue Coupons.

The realisation of the assets acquired from the Troye Exploration Company, Limited, has already yielded a substantial profit on the purchase price, and we still have the half interest in the North-Western Hotel and several other valuable properties on hand to be disposed of as suitable opportunities may occur.

Your Directors are pleased to report that the plans for the Company's New Offices in Johannesburg have now been prepared, and the erection of this handsome pile of buildings will be at once proceeded with. This new building will provide ample and suitable accommodation for the Staff, and should prove a source of considerable revenue.

The Carlton Hotel, which is being erected by the Carlton Hotels (S.A.), Ltd., a Company in which we are interested, is proceeding rapidly. The initial difficulties inseparable from a large undertaking of this nature have been successfully overcome, and the building will be pressed forward to completion with all possible dispatch.

Your Directors must again express their appreciation of and confidence in the Permanent Chairman of your Company, Mr. S. B. Joel, and it is in no small

measure due to his untiring energy, careful policy, and far-seeing business ability that your Company occupies the splendid position that it now holds in the financial world.

Mr. J. Harry Johns continues in his position as Consulting Engineer to the Company, and your Directors are keenly sensible of the valuable services rendered by him.

Your Directors must again place on record their high appreciation of the valuable services continued to be rendered to the Company by the General Manager in London, the Hon. John Tudhope, and by the Managers in South Africa, Messrs. J. A. Hamilton and H. F. Strange; and the sound financial position in which your Company stands to-day, and the most satisfactory Balance sheet now presented to you, bear witness to the able manner in which these gentlemen have safeguarded your interests.

The Johannesburg Secretary, Mr. John Pitts, and the Secretary in London, Mr. Thomas Honey, both old and valued servants of the Company, continue to discharge their duties to our entire satisfaction.

The thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Staffs generally both in South Africa and London.

Mr. Emrys Evans, C.M.G., whose name is too well known to you to need comment, has joined the Johannesburg Board, and your Directors are sure that his financial and local experience will be of the greatest assistance to them. You will be asked to confirm his appointment at this meeting.

In terms of the Articles of Association four of your Directors, Messrs. Carl Hansen, H. S. Caldecott, J. Friedlander, and I. Lewis retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

Messrs. J. P. O'Reilly and Henry Hains, the present Auditors of the Company in Johannesburg, and Messrs. Chatteris, Nichols & Co., the Company's London Auditors, retire from office and offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board,

JOHN PITTS, Secretary.

12th November, 1903.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th JUNE, 1903.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital ..	2,750,000	0	0			
Less Unissued Shares ..	40,104	0	0			
Reserve Fund ..				2,709,896	0	0
Money on Deposit and on Loan ..				1,000,000	0	0
Bills Payable and other Liabilities ..				820,349	14	5
Balance—Profit and Loss ..				196,259	18	1
Contingent Liabilities—Uncalled Capital on Investments and Sundry Guarantees ..				665,470	5	8
				£5,321,775	18	2

NOTE.—This Company has also guaranteed £150,000 first issue of the proposed Transvaal War Loan.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Cash on Hand and at Bankers ..	154,518	0	7
Loans on Market Securities in London and Johannesburg ..	919,449	17	4
Loans to Mining and other Companies ..	774,480	6	3
Loans on Bonds and on Security of Real Estate ..	153,164	15	6
Bills Receivable and Sundry Debtors ..	189,176	4	8
Johannesburg Municipality Overdue unpaid Coupons (since paid) ..	20,600	0	0
Investments in Real Estate ..	591,414	14	6
Investments in Ground Rents ..	106,639	11	0
Investments in Mining Properties ..	75,889	11	2
Investments in Stocks and Shares, including Municipal Bonds and Shares in Mining, Industrial, and other Undertakings ..	2,332,738	11	3
Machinery and Mining Requirements ..	424	5	0
Office Furniture, Fittings and Instruments ..	3,280	0	0
	£5,321,775	18	2

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (of Balance from last Financial Year).

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Dividend No. 8 of 10 per cent. to Shareholders registered at 30th June, 1902 ..	270,989	12	0
Balance carried to this year's Accounts, as below ..	387,154	12	4
	£658,144	4	4
Cr.			
By Balance of Profit and Loss Account at 30th June, 1902 ..	£658,144	4	4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1st July, 1902, to 30th June, 1903.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries, including Directors' and Auditors' Fees ..	38,907	16	5
Interest and Exchange paid ..	15,235	16	4
Establishment Charges, including Rent and Taxes, Insurance, Law Costs, Cables, Stationery, Printing and Advertising ..	13,920	17	9
Depreciation in Market Value of Stocks and Shares, &c., at 30th June, 1903, written off ..	22,801	19	0
Depreciation in Furniture, Fittings and Instruments ..	493	4	5
Redemption of Investments in Ground Rents, amount written off ..	7,000	1	6
Balance, being Profit ..	£65,470	5	8
	£766,842	1	1
Cr.			
By Balance from last Account, as above ..	387,154	12	4
Rents and License Moneys Received ..	54,829	7	0
Extension of Leases ..	39,417	13	0
Dividends on Investments ..	73,838	13	11
Interest and Commission Received ..	114,781	10	10
Profits on Stocks and Shares and other Assets realised ..	70,620	3	8
Gross Profits from all other Sources, including Agency and Secretarial Fees, and Departmental Earnings in Johannesburg and London ..	26,199	13	2
	£766,842	1	1

S. B. JOEL, Chairman.

JOHN TUDHOPE, General Manager.

We have examined the accounts of the Johannesburg Office of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Limited, and have found them correct. We have also verified the Securities in South Africa.

J. P. O'REILLY, } Auditors.
HENRY HAINS, }

Johannesburg, 7th September, 1903.

We have audited the accounts of the London Office of the Company and find them correct, and they and the audited accounts of the Johannesburg Office are properly incorporated in the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account. We have also verified the Securities in London.

CHATTERIS, NICHOLS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

London, 29th September, 1903.

LANGLAAGTE DEEP, LIMITED.

From the Directors' Quarterly Report for the three months ending 31st October, 1903.

Total Yield in Fine Gold from all sources 13,556'970 ozs.
Total Yield in Fine Gold per ton on tonnage milled basis 6'730 dwts.

WORKING EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

Dr.	Cost.	Cost per ton milled.
To Mining Expenses	£32,537 15 4	£0 16 1'850
Milling Expenses	4,803 14 11	0 2 4'610
Cyaniding Expenses	4,325 3 2	0 2 1'767
General Expenses	3,143 2 5	0 1 6'725
Head Office Expenses	1,752 9 1	0 0 10'440
Working Profit	46,562 4 11	1 3 1'403
	10,576 8 1	0 5 3'011
	£57,138 13 0	£1 8 4'414
Cr.	Value.	Value per ton milled.
By Gold Account	£57,138 13 0	£1 8 4'414
Dr.		
To Interest	£4,405 3 10	0 17 1 4 3
Net Profit	£10,576 8 1	
Cr.		
By Balance Working Profit brought down	£10,576 8 1	

NOTE.—The 10 per cent. Tax on Profits which has been imposed by the Government of the Transvaal has not been allowed for in the above figures. The Capital Expenditure for the quarter has amounted to £3,012 17s. 3d.

GLEN DEEP, LIMITED.

From the Directors' Quarterly Report for the three months ending 31st October, 1903.

Total Yield in Fine Gold from all sources 15,344'332 ozs.
Total Yield in Fine Gold per ton on tonnage milled basis 7'611 dwts.

WORKING EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

Dr.	Cost.	Cost per ton milled.
To Mining Expenses	£27,380 7 5	£0 13 6'973
Milling Expenses	5,335 14 0	0 2 7'760
Cyaniding Expenses	5,812 7 7	0 2 10'597
General Expenses	2,087 13 2	0 1 0'426
Head Office Expenses	1,686 17 4	0 0 10'040
Working Profit	42,302 19 6	1 0 11'803
	22,426 2 0	0 11 1'488
	£64,729 1 6	£1 12 1'293
Cr.	Value.	Value per ton milled.
By Gold Account	£64,729 1 6	£1 12 1'293
Dr.		
To Interest	£ 1,129 15 3	
Net Profit	21,296 6 3	
	£22,426 2 0	
Cr.		
By Balance, Working Profit, brought down	£22,426 2 0	

NOTE.—The 10 per cent. Tax on Profits which has been imposed by the Government of the Transvaal has not been allowed for in the above figures. The Capital Expenditure for the quarter has amounted to £3,316 19s. 7d.

Attention is directed to the following list of Dividend Warrants which had not been claimed on 31st July, 1903:—

DIVIDEND No. 1.

No.	H. St. G. Peacock	£ s. d.
B. 446.	Vve. S. Cauquill	0 3 10
C. 201.	E. Force	0 2 0
339.	R. Mahyer	8 10 0
544.	Vicomte R. de R. de la Raffiniere	2 14 0
727.	Mme. M. A. de L. Sauvan	5 0 0
740.	C. X. Senchal	2 4 0
772.		1 0 0

Attention is also directed to the following list of Bearer Share Warrant Coupons which had not been presented for payment on 31st July, 1903:—

COUPONS No. 1.—Coupons of 25 Shares. Nos. 0394, 0395 and 0580.

CROWN DEEP, LIMITED.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND No. 5.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend of 30 per cent. (6s. per share) has been declared by the Board for the half-year ending 31st December, 1903. This Dividend will be payable to all shareholders registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 31st December, 1903, and to holders of Coupon No. 5 attached to Share Warrants to Bearer. The Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 7th January, 1904, both days inclusive. The Dividend will be payable to South African registered shareholders from the Head Office, Johannesburg, and to European shareholders from the London Office, No. 1 London Wall Buildings, E.C., on or about the 4th February, 1904. Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer are informed that they will receive payment of the Dividend on presentation of Coupon No. 5 at the London Office of the Company. Coupons must be left Four clear days for examination, and will be payable at any time on or after the 4th February, 1904.

RAND MINES, LIMITED.

FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

THE INTEREST due on the 1st January, 1904, will be paid against presentation of Coupon No. 14.
IN LONDON:—At the Offices of the Company, No. 1 London Wall Buildings, E.C.
IN JOHANNESBURG:—At the Offices of the Company, Exploration Buildings.

Coupons to be left Four Clear Days for examination, and to be presented at the London Office any day (Saturdays excepted) after Wednesday, the 23rd December, 1903, between the hours of Eleven and Two. Listing Forms may be had on application.

ROSE DEEP, LIMITED.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND No. 5.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend of 12½ per cent. (two shillings and sixpence per share) has been declared by the Board for the half-year ending 31st December, 1903. This Dividend will be payable to all shareholders registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 31st December, 1903, and to holders of Coupon No. 5 attached to Share Warrants to Bearer. The Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 7th January, 1904, both days inclusive. The Dividend will be payable to South African registered shareholders from the head office, Johannesburg, and to European shareholders from the London office, No. 1 London Wall Buildings, E.C., on or about 4th February, 1904. Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer are informed that they will receive payment of the Dividend on presentation of Coupon No. 5 at the London Office of the Company, or at the Compagnie Française de Mines d'Or et de l'Afrique du Sud, 20 Rue Taibout, Paris. Coupons must be left Four Clear Days for examination, and will be payable at any time on or after the 4th February, 1904. Coupons and Dividend Warrants paid by the London Office, to shareholders resident in the United Kingdom, will be subject to deduction of English income tax. Coupons and Dividend Warrants paid by the London Office to shareholders resident in France, and Coupons paid by the Compagnie Française de Mines d'Or et de l'Afrique du Sud, Paris, will be subject to a deduction on account of French transfer duty and French income tax.

ASHANTI GOLDFIELDS.

THE sixth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Limited, was held on Wednesday, at the Holborn Restaurant, Mr. Frederick Gordon (Chairman of the Company) presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. C. W. Mann) read the notice calling the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman said: Before proceeding with the business, I think every shareholder in this room will join with the directors in expressing their deep regret at the death of our friend Mr. Cade. He was, as you know, prominently associated with this corporation from the commencement. I may tell you that I received a personal letter from him dated only a few days before his death, and that letter was of a cheerful and kindly nature, and full of hope and promise as to the future of your property. You may guess what a shock it was to all of us to receive this sad news a few days later. I will not say anything more, except that I am sure we all feel very sincerely for those he has left behind. The report and accounts speak for themselves, and, having regard to the detailed information they give, and the information which Mr. Daw will give you presently, I have little more to do than to congratulate you on the very satisfactory position we have now attained, a position which, excepting absolutely unforeseen accident, seems to be one which leads to the conclusion that there is a magnificent revenue near at hand. Your directors have been for the last six years working steadily to the best of their ability to produce satisfactory results. We have met with many disappointments and many difficulties; but we are glad to feel that now we are in smoother water, and shall be rewarded for our efforts. I feel that I must congratulate Mr. Daw. It must be very gratifying to him to know that his anticipations with reference to these mines and your territory are more than realised. We are glad to meet him here to-day, on his return from the mines, and I think I may congratulate him on his good health. One question I would like to refer to is with regard to the splitting, or subdivision, of your shares. The directors have had this before them for a long time, and on Monday decided, in the best interest of the shareholders, that the time had arrived when it could be carried into effect. A meeting will be convened for the 31st of this month to sanction the division of these shares from 155,000 shares of £1 each into 775,000 shares of 4s. each. I need hardly say that I believe it will meet with the cordial approval of the shareholders. I now move the adoption of the report and accounts.

Lord Duncannon seconded the resolution.

Mr. Daw then addressed the meeting, and said he had nothing to withdraw from any of his previous statements as to the value or the prospects of the property. After referring to the excellence of their staff of white employees, and to the excellent health which they had enjoyed, he remarked that they had a plentiful supply of skilled and unskilled native labour, which he attributed to the fact that, apart from considering the natives as a necessity, they made themselves a factor in the lives of the men, thereby establishing a personal influence among them. He then dealt with the mines and the work already accomplished, and concluded with the assurance that he considered the time not far distant when the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation will be the premier gold-producing corporation of the world.

The Hon. Cyril Ponsonby said in October last he paid a visit to the Company's property. He literally passed miles of gold-bearing quartz, of varying quality and value, some of the assays reaching such high figures that he would not like to mention them, and in very many places the gold was visible to the naked eye. He did not wish to blame Mr. Daw for his moderation; but it served to show that the shareholders should go out to the mines and see for themselves.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then moved that the election of Mr. Daw as a director should be confirmed.

Mr. George Edwards seconded the resolution and it was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Special Articles:

THE PORT OF LONDON.

HENRIK IBSEN.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN AS HISTORIAN.

Price 2d. weekly.

Office: 6 BELL'S BUILDINGS, FLEET STREET, E.C.

MACMILLAN'S BOOKS Suitable for Presentation.

THE LIFE OF W. E. GLADSTONE.

By JOHN MORLEY.

With Portraits. In 3 vols. 8vo. 42s. net.

OLD QUEBEC: the Fortress of New France.

By Sir GILBERT PARKER and C. G. BRYAN. With 25 Photogravure Portraits, 97 Full-page and other Illustrations in the Text, and 5 Maps. 8vo. 13s. net.
Pall Mall Gazette.—"The whole volume is characterised by the highest graphic power, and its interest takes irresistible hold of the attention and sympathy."

ENGLISH SPORT. By Various Writers. Edited

by ALFRED E. T. WATSON. With 16 Illustrations in Colour. 8vo. 12s. 6d. net.
Academy.—"Will furnish a very handsome gift-book for the Christmas holidays."

New and Notable 6s. Novels.

H. C. WELLS. Twelve Stories and a Dream.

FLORENCE MONTGOMERY.

An Unshared Secret, and Other Stories.

CHARLES MAJOR.

A Forest Hearth.

F. MARION CRAWFORD.

The Heart of Rome.

STEPHEN GWYNN.

John Maxwell's Marriage.

ROSA N. CAREY.

A Passage Perilous.

EDITH WHARTON.

Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Sanctuary.

Gift Books for the Young.

THREE RASCALS. By RAYMOND JACBERNS. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.
Spectator.—"A decidedly amusing story, and the illustrations are particularly good."

THE CHILDREN WHO RAN AWAY. By EVELYN SHARP.
 Crown 8vo. gilt top, 6s.
Pall Mall Gazette.—"A model story for girls.... Brightly and daintily written.... Miss Sharp's tale is one of many pleasing qualities."

The Little Folks' Edition.

With Coloured Illustrations.

ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND. By LEWIS

CARROLL. Square 16mo. 1s. 6d. net.

THROUGH THE LOOKING-GLASS AND WHAT ALICE

FOUND THERE. By LEWIS CARROLL. Square 16mo. 1s. 6d. net.

Highways and Byways Series.

Profusely Illustrated. Extra crown 8vo. gilt tops, flat backs, in uniform binding, 6s. per vol.

LONDON. By Mrs. E. T.

COOK. With Illustrations by HUGH THOMSON and FREDERICK L. GRIGGS.

HERTFORDSHIRE. By

HERBERT W. TOMPKINS. Illustrated by FREDERICK L. GRIGGS.

THE LAKE DISTRICT. By

A. G. BRADLEY. Illustrated by

JOSEPH PENNELL.

YORKSHIRE. By ARTHUR

H. NORWAY. Illustrated by

JOSEPH PENNELL and HUGH THOMSON.

EAST ANGLIA. By

WILLIAM A. DUTT. With Illustrations by JOSEPH PENNELL.

NORTH WALES. By A. G.

BRADLEY. Illustrated by HUGH THOMSON and JOSEPH PENNELL.

SOUTH WALES. By A. G.

BRADLEY. Illustrated by FREDERICK L. GRIGGS.

DEVON AND CORNWALL.

By A. H. NORWAY. Illustrated by

JOSEPH PENNELL and HUGH THOMSON.

NORMANDY. By PERCY

DEARMER, M.A. Illustrated by

JOSEPH PENNELL.

DONEGAL, &c. By

STEPHEN GWYNN. Illustrated by HUGH THOMSON.

ILLUSTRATIONS TO

RUDYARD KIPLING'S "JUNGLE BOOK."

By MAURICE and EDWARD DETMOLD.

The Illustrations, 16 in number, are reproduced in Colour from the Original Drawings, in the highest style of lithography. The Plates, which have an average measurement of 10 in. by 12 in., are mounted and inserted in a Portfolio. Limited to 500 Copies, price 5 guineas net.

THE CRANFORD SERIES.—New Volume.

EVELINA. By FANNY BURNEY. With an

Introduction by AUSTIN DOBSON, and Illustrations by HUGH THOMSON. Crown 8vo. cloth elegant, gilt edges, 6s. Also with uncut edges, paper label, 6s.

Uniform Edition of the

PROSE WRITINGS of RUDYARD KIPLING.

Extra crown 8vo. bound in red cloth, with gilt tops, price 6s. each Volume.

JUST SO STORIES FOR

LITTLE CHILDREN. Illustrated.

KIM. Illustrated by J.

LOCKWOOD KIPLING.

PLAIN TALES FROM THE

HILLS.

LIFE'S HANDICAP. Being

Stories of Mine Own People.

MANY INVENTIONS.

THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.

WEE WILLIE WINKIE, and

Other Stories.

SOLDIERS THREE, and

Other Stories.

In Special Bindings for Presentation. Cloth elegant, gilt edges, 6s. per Volume.

THE JUNGLE BOOK. Illustrated by J. L. KIPLING,

W. H. DRAKE, and P. FRENZENY.

THE SECOND JUNGLE BOOK. Illustrated by J. L. KIPLING.

SOLDIER TALES. Illustrated by A. S. HARTRICK.

CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS. Illustrated by I. W. TABER.

The JUNGLE BOOK, and the SECOND JUNGLE BOOK, in a Box, 12s.

The JUNGLE BOOK, The SECOND JUNGLE BOOK, SOLDIER TALES,

and CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS, in a Box, 24s.

THE NAULANKA. By

RUDYARD KIPLING and WOLCOTT

BALESTIER.

The Golden Treasury Series.

REISSUE. In limp leather, gold backs and gilt edges, 3s. 6d. net each.

Also cloth, 2s. 6d. net each.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY

OF THE BEST SONGS AND

LYRICAL POEMS IN THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Selected

and Arranged with Notes by FRANCIS

TURNER PALGRAVE. FIRST SE-

RIES. SECOND SERIES.

POEMS OF WORDSWORTH.

Chosen and Edited with Preface by

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

SELECTED POEMS OF

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

POEMS OF SHELLEY.

Selected and Arranged by STOPFORD

A. BROOKE, M.A.

THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR

KHAYYAM. Rendered into Eng-

lish Verse by EDWARD FITZGERALD.

Complete Editions of the Poets.

Crown 8vo. green cloth, 7s. 6d. each.

TENNYSON. With Portrait.

WORDSWORTH. With

Portrait, and an Introduction by

JOHN MORLEY.

SHELLEY. With Portrait.

Edited by Prof. DOWDEN.

COLERIDGE. With Por-

trait, and an Introduction by J.

DYKES CAMPBELL.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

With Portrait.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

With Portrait, and an Introduction

by THOMAS HUGHES.

T. E. BROWN. With

Portrait, and an Introduction by

W. E. HENLEY.

Macmillan's Illustrated Catalogue Post Free on Application.

MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED, London.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Printed for the Proprietors by SPOTTISWOODE & CO. LTD., 5 New-street Square, E.C., and Published by REGINALD WEBSTER PAGE at the Office, 33 Southampton Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, in the County of London.—Saturday, 19 December, 1903.